FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 9, 1863. [NO. 2388.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

WANTED,

A YOUNG LADY who is fully competent to teach Music and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school near Fayetteville. Good references required. Address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

THOMAS McDANIEL.

Feb'y 21, 1863. 5*3t

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings

WILL be given in exchange for CORN and PEAS at the *Beaver Creek Factory;* and will, if desired by the purchasers, sell for *CASH* One-Half as much more yarns and sheetings as the corn and peas amount to.

J. H. HALL, Ag't.

Feb'y 18. 5*6t

Celebrated "Hand Looms" for Sale.

I NOW offer for sale SIX HAND LOOMS, together with the right for four counties, viz: Robeson, Richmond, Cumberland and Columbus counties. These Looms will weave from 30 to 40 yards of jeans per day. Owing to the fact that I am in service, I am unable to give that attention to them that they require, hence I propose to sell the Looms and right on very accommodating terms.

Persons wishing to purchase either the Looms or Right will call on Col. N. A. McLean, my Agent in Lumberton, who will take pleasure in attending to them.

W. H. HARTMAN.

Lumberton, Feb'y 26, 1863. 7*2tpd

VALUABLE LANDS and MILLS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS lying on Fish creek in Harnett county, N. C., and extending to the Cape Fear River, in all, about fifteen hundred acres.

On the premises is a very comfortable Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses; also, a first rate GRIST MILL, and a number one CIRCULAR SAW MILL, capable of cutting from three to five thousand feet of Lumber per day. Both mills are run by an over-shot wheel. The stream is never failing, affording sufficient water to run the Mills. The Grist Mill now tolls from 10 to 12 bushels of corn per week. It is a good location for a Flouring Mill; and the frame for one is now up, and most of the material for the machinery on the spot and ready to be put together. There is, also, a Store House on the premises, and for a purchaser wishing to sell goods it is a good stand.

The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed, and it is noted for excellent water.

There are about 300 acres of good farming land lying on each side of Fish creek, of which about 50 acres are under cultivation. Growth, dogwood, hickory, oak and short leaved pine. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with long leaved pines, convenient to the mill.

Said lands are 4 miles from Summerville, at which place there is a first rate Classical School, and about 6 miles from Lillington, the county site. It is not amiss to add, that gold has been discovered at different points on the lands described, and that the indications are most favorable. Reference may be made to Jno. W. Howard, Topsail Sound, Jas. A. Bethea, A. B. Horton, or the subscriber at Summerville.

S. W. DOUGLAS.

Feb'y 18, 1863. 5*5tpd

460 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, 13 miles below Fayetteville. On the above premises there is a comfortable Dwelling, all necessary out-buildings, a good Store and Ware-house, and is an excellent stand for a country merchant. There is a fine young apple and peach Orchard and a good scuppernong Vineyard. There is about 200 acres of River and Swamp Land, of which about 100 is in cultivation, and produces finely. There is also about 50 acres of up-land cleared, with clay subsoil, and produces well. There is a public Ferry on the River, which is profitable and adds a great deal to the convenience of the owner.

I will take pleasure in showing these lands to any one who desires to purchase. Persons wishing any further information, will address me at Gray's Creek P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C.

THOS. W. DEVANE.

Feb. 16 5*4tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1863.

A. H. Sanders, Adm'r, *vs.* Thomas J. Parnell, Amos Parnell and others.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry T. Parnell, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in January 1863.

1*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1863.

Jas. A. Covington, Adm'r of Jno P. Covington, dec'd, *vs.* Eliza J. Covington, et al.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Eliza J. Covington, is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in Jan'y 1863.

1*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1863.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—The County Court of Cumberland is in session this week.

On Tuesday, a majority of Justices being present, the following County business was done:

David McNeill, Esq. was re-elected Chairman.

John A Pemberton was elected County Trustee.

Jesse G. Shepherd, Representative of the County in the General Meeting of the Western Railroad Co.

W. McL. McKay, Commissioner to receive the County's portion of the State appropriation for support of Soldiers' families.

The old Board of Common Schools re-appointed.

The former Committee of Finance re-appointed.

Jailer's fees increased to $1 per day.

Surveyor's fees increased to $4 per day.

The Court authorized the taxing of Dogs.

The Court also recommended that a Court of Oyer and Terminer be called in the case of Benjamin A. Howell, arrested on a charge of murder.

The following persons were appointed Assessors of Lands and Negroes:

Cross Creek District—David Anderson, J P, Samuel T Hawley, John W Baker, Jr.

Town District—Joseph Arey, J P, Henry L Myrover, Thomas S Lutterloh

Lock's Creek—George W Bullard, J P, Alex'r Maxwell, James Evans.

Flea Hill—K M C Williamson, J P, Neill McDugald, Robert Williams.

Silver Run—David McNeill, J P, Daniel Bain, Sen'r, Daniel McDonald.

Black River—J W Godwin, J P, Arch'd McClellan, John C Smith

Carver's Creek—Wm B Ray, J P, John Bell, Duncan McCormick.

Seventy-First—William Shaw, J P, Daniel McDiarmid, John McLauchlin.

Quwhiffle—John A McKeithan, J P, A J Munroe, Wm L McDiarmid

Rockfish—William McMillan, J P, John McDonald, E S Hobbs.

Gray's Creek—Erasmus H Evans, J P, Alfred Jackson, Jesse B Carver.

Cedar Creek—Valentine Downing, J P, Jno C Blocker, Arthur Melvin.

TAXATION FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.—We are indebted to the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd for the following statement, which corrects a false impression that had obtained considerable currency. The public has reason to thank Mr. Shepherd, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the inauguration of so fair a system, in lieu of one which, having been without direct restriction, had been abused:—

An impression has been made on the minds of several persons that the General Assembly has given to the County Courts unlimited powers of taxation for county purposes, and also the right to discriminate between the several subjects of taxation by laying heavy burdens on some and dealing lightly with others. There are instances in which the tax will be heavier upon particular branches of trade than others, because the State tax is heavier upon those particular branches, but tax payers may be assured that a strict uniformity is to be observed in taxing all things belonging to the same class. I will illustrate by special references, the proposition which I lay down.

For State purposes, every hundred dollars in lands, slaves, in money at interest, in money invested in traffic, in bonds, &c., is taxed forty cents. Suppose the County should need money enough to require a tax to be levied and collected of eighty cents on every hundred dollars—then all these subjects taxed according to valuation would pay for County purposes double, or one hundred per cent. upon the amount of State taxation. There can be no discrimination among these. The Courts are bound to levy the taxes upon all of them in the same proportion. Where the tax is specific—the Courts may increase for County purposes in the same ratio as they do upon subjects taxed ad valorem, but in no greater proportion. The State tax on manufacturing dividends or net profit is two per cent. There can be no pretence that the County, if the taxes were doubled on the State amount as to lands and slaves, would have a right to do more than double on the net profit—where the State has already taken two per cent. —making thereby six per cent. in all.

This is the rule and this is the limit, and to my mind it is entirely clear. It would be not only unreasonable but monstrous to assume that some interests shall pay all the taxes by unjust discriminations, by being selected as victims for a particular sacrifice.

The inequality that exists in our taxation grows out of the fact that we have not yet adopted the ad valorem mode in its best and most acceptable sense.

By applying the rule which I have given above, while it is clear that incomes, salaries and all subjects taxed *specifically* and not ad valorem, will still pay more than mere property of the same value as the amount of the income, fees, &c., yet all these things among themselves are taxed in the same proportion, starting from the sum which is first levied by the State.

The last General Assembly laid a tax of ten per cent. on the profits of dealers in spiritous liquors. If the county tax for this year is double of the State tax, "profits" can count for themselves. The tax on them will be high, but the proportion as between all dealers will be the same.

COMMENDABLE.—We learn from a gentleman who has recently passed through a portion of Marlborough District, S. C. and the lower part of Richmond county, N. C., that a number of citizens of those sections are selling corn to soldiers' families at a dollar a bushel and bacon and pork at old prices, while they refuse to sell to speculators at any price. This is highly commendable, and we hope their example will be imitated by the people generally of all sections. By all means let us keep the soldiers' families supplied with meat and bread at prices within their reach, while their husbands are battling for our liberty. We wish the names of these patriotic and generous citizens had been furnished to us, as they ought to be known and remembered.

A friend at Goldsborough has favored us with a copy of the New York Herald of the 30th January. Its news has of course been anticipated; but we have been amused with a long account from a correspondent at Newbern of a successful cavalry raid from that place to Jones and Onslow counties. The account is considerably longer than Lord Wellington's official report of the battle of Waterloo, though the results were not *quite* so important—the yankees losing one man killed and one wounded, and capturing three prisoners and sundry contrabands and dogs. They also profess to have "emptied several rebel saddles," but give no account of any bodies that had filled them. The Herald says editorially of it,—

"The news from North Carolina is interesting. The Third New York cavalry has made an extensive tour from Newbern to Trenton, Onslow and other places in the direction of Wilmington, breaking up rebel camps, destroying their works, bridges, &c., and capturing prisoners, horses and colors. The expedition, which combines the reconnoissance with the dash, was successfully carried out, and occupied nearly a week in its performance."

Our Goldsborough friend also sent us a copy of Gen. Hill's Address on assuming command in this State, which we publish in another column.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb'y 28, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me to ask a question through the columns of your paper. Why is it that the proprietors of the Factories in and around Fayetteville will not sell any more of their cloth to ladies whose husbands, sons and brothers are in service, and they are compelled to support themselves and they have no other means than their needles to make that support.

A HUSBAND AND SON IN SERVICE.

[The writer is doubtless mistaken if he supposes that the factories fail to do their duty in this respect.]

CONGRESS.—The Senate did not meet on Saturday last. In the House, the President communicated from the War Department a list of civilian prisoners now in custody at Salisbury, N. C., with certain recommendations relating thereto. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. A resolution to adjourn on the 16th inst. was laid on the table, 37 to 85. Mr. Barksdale of Miss. offered a bill to confer on the President the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* wherever and whenever the public interest in his opinion may require it.

On Monday, Mr. Oldham of Texas, from the Committee of Commerce, reported back the joint resolution relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi river, with a substitute, the preamble to which declares that it is the settled and recognized rule of international law that the right of navigating for commercial purposes a river which flows from one State through the territory of another State to the sea, is common to all nations on the different parts of its banks, &c. The resolution of the Committee affirms this preamble, and declares the free navigation of the Mississippi river to be a natural right of the people of all the States upon its banks and upon the banks of its navigable tributaries. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Oldham, from the Postal Committee, reported back, with an amendment, the bill providing for free postage for newspapers to soldiers in the army.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the House, the bill to authorize the acceptance of troops from Missouri and Kentucky for a less time than three years, was tabled, when the House went into secret session.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest in open session in either House. In secret session the House passed the Currency bill which lately passed the Senate. We know nothing of it as yet.

"ABRAHAM I."—Such is the title given by the New York Herald to Abraham Lincoln, late *President* of the late United States, now "*Temporary Dictator*" thereof. We copy the Herald's article in the copious details of Northern news.

Well may Lincoln be termed Dictator; for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the penalties enacted against any complaint even of his conduct, the authority to call into the military service everybody in his dominions, and the power to use the credit of the country at his discretion, with an express disregard of any constitutional limit, make him as thorough a Dictator as is the Emperor of Russia or he of China. Always provided the people of the United States are so humiliated as to bow their necks to the yoke. Will they do it? They may submit to everything else but an indiscriminate call to the field of battle, but we cannot believe they will submit to that. Their rights of personal liberty they have seen swept away already with scarcely any resistance. But the battle field has been supplied with victims from the gutters, and from the class, already exhausted, of men who had a taste for that sort of life. They who are now at home manifestly have no such taste, and we feel confident will not be forced to its adoption.

Nor do we believe that the soldiers now in Lincoln's army, and whose terms will expire in April and May, will submit to be conscripted. It is well known that they have had enough of sickness and suffering, and of drubbings by the Confederates; that they have "no stomach for the fight," and that they have been looking forward with anxious longings for the expiration of their term of service. They will either resist detention or quietly desert. Such is our firm belief, and so we say to our readers, be of good cheer, the war cannot last much longer.

A FALSE CHARGE EXPOSED.—The generally respectable, and certainly able and interesting, correspondent of the Charleston Courier, "Personne," produced a very strong feeling of dislike of himself in the Eastern part of the State by some letters written by him from Kinston shortly after the battle at that place. He ridiculed the style of living there, seeming to forget that the place had been blighted by a yankee visit, and everything confused by the presence of a large army. But worse than that he asserted that "Gen. Evans' chief difficulty" in his military operations there, was "the disloyalty of the people."

Walter Dunn, Jr. Provost Marshal at Kinston, (formerly Editor of the Kinston Advocate,) has most effectually met this charge. He pronounces it "grossly slanderous," and proves it so. He says:—

"There is not now, nor has there been in a month, a single man imprisoned or brought to me on the charge of disloyalty—*not one.* It is universally conceded that for the past few months we have had vigilant and prompt Generals in command at this post. Now, if "*the people* of this section" are so "disloyal" as to render military operations "difficult," why are not arrests continually being made? It is true, that since I took charge of this office, on the 12th day of October last, there have been arrested and placed in charge of the guard, about a dozen persons from this and adjacent counties, and elsewhere, charged with disloyalty in various forms, viz: Bearing intelligence to the enemy—taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal government—buying salt from Newbern and Washington, &c., &c. Three fourths of these, after having been subjected to a most rigid examination, either by the General commanding or by myself, the result (and detail if required) of my examination being always submitted to the General commanding, have been discharged without ascertaining sufficient disloyalty to send the accused to Salisbury. In fact, *two only* have been sent up, and the authorities have not dared to allow them a "speedy (or even any) trial," as expressly required by high authority and the demands of justice itself. One of these two prisoners has gone so far, through counsel, as to have a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out, in an endeavor to press a trial. Yet *that* writ was resisted by the Confederate authority, with a threat of *two hundred bayonets* if persisted in to an issue. And why? If found guilty, the prisoners could be punished quite as certainly, and with far more evidence of justice. If not guilty, their punishment is unquestionably unjust. I express no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, as there is a difference of opinion on that question. But, suppose both these men sent up be guilty—would that, even with the alleged traitorship of Watson, and two or three others, sustain the charge of "disloyalty of *the people* of this section?" So much for the evidence contained "in the Provost jail."

Mr. Dunn makes other statements in confirmation of his position, and closes with a letter of Gen. Evans himself, written in reply to a complimentary letter from a large number of citizens on the occasion of his leaving that command. We copy it, italicising a sentence which is in direct conflict with the slander of "Personne":—

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 10th, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your complimentary letter was received by me yesterday. I feel a soldier's pride in having this assurance of your confidence, and it gives me pleasure to say that *the duties of my command were greatly lightened by the hearty co-operation of the citizens of your vicinity*, and my stay among you made agreeable by the kindness of those whom you represent, your wives, daughters, sisters and mothers, to myself and my command.

If the enemy shall again threaten you, I will gladly obey the order to hasten to your protection.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant, N. G. EVANS.

To Messrs. R. J. Powell, Alex. Nichol, W. G. Bryan, and others.

We think our readers will concur with us that "Personne" is a thoroughly *Dunn* up *person*.

PROMOTION.—Geo. B. Atkins of this town, a Sergeant in Starr's Light Artillery, has been elected to a Lieutenantcy.

ADDRESS OF GEN. D. H. HILL, ON ASSUMING COMMAND IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS, GOLDSBORO', N. C., February 25th, 1863.

The undersigned has been placed in charge of the Troops in North Carolina. In assuming command, he would address a few words of exhortation to his forces:

SOLDIERS! Your brutal and malignant enemy is putting forth efforts unexampled in the history of the world. Having failed to subjugate you, he is maddened with the thirst for vengeance, and is pushing forward his foreign mercenaries to plunder your property and lay waste your homes. But his marauding hosts have been so often beaten and baffled, that they are now discouraged and demoralized. Should you be able to check them everywhere for the next sixty days, the three hundred thousand whose time expires in May, will not re-enlist, and the war will end before July. Should the scoundrels however gain a single substantial success at any one point, the war will be prolonged during the entire administration of Lincoln. It becomes a solemn duty then, to labor and fight during the next two months, as we have never done before. We must make the war unpopular with the mercenary vandals of the North, by harrassing and annoying them. We must cut down to six feet by two, the dimensions of the farms which these plunderers propose to appropriate. You will have to endure more hardships, and to fight more desperate battles than you would have done, were your ranks properly filled. Our cities, towns and villages, which are now filled with young and able bodied shirkers, wearing the semblance of men, who have dodged from the battle-field under the provisions of the exemption bill. The scorn of the fair sex, and the contempt of all honorable men, have not been able to drive these cowardly miscreants into the ranks. So long as they can fatten upon the miseries of the country, and shelter their worthless carcasses from Yankee bullets, they are insensible to shame. But a day of retribution awaits these abortions of humanity. Their own descendants will execrate their memory, when the finger of scorn is pointed, and the taunt is uttered, "*he is the son, or grand-son, or great-grand-son, of an exempt and extortioner.*"

Do your full duty, Soldiers, and leave these poltroons and villains to the execration of posterity. All commanding officers are hereby enjoined to furnish the names of officers and men who distinguish themselves in pitched battles and skirmishes. Those, so distinguishing themselves, will be recommended for promotion, and their names published in the principal papers of their respective States.

The Infantry have to bear the brunt of every battle, and to endure special hardships in every campaign. The post of danger and of suffering is the post of honor. If our liberty be ever won, it will be due mainly to the indomitable pluck and sturdy endurance of our heroic Infantry.

The Confederate Artillery has behaved most nobly, and the wonder is, that with inferior guns and ammunition, it has been able to cope successfully with the splendid armament of the enemy. It has been a mistake, however, to contend with the Yankee Artillery. Reserve your fire, as at Fredericksburg, for the masses of Infantry, and do not withdraw your guns just when they are becoming effective. It is glorious to lose guns by fighting them to the last. It is disgraceful to save them by retiring early from the fight.

The Cavalry constitute the eyes and ears of the army. The safety of the entire command depends upon their vigilance, and the faithfulness of their reports. The officers and men, who permit themselves to be surprised, deserve to die, and the Commanding General will spare no efforts to secure them their deserts. Almost equally criminal are the scouts, who through fright, bring in wild and sensational reports. They will be court-martialed for cowardice.

Many opportunities will be afforded to the Cavalry to harrass the enemy, cut off his supplies, drive in his pickets, &c. Those, who have never been in battle, will thus be enabled to enjoy the novel sensation of listening to the sound of hostile shot and shell, and those who have listened a great way off, will be allowed to come some miles nearer, and compare the sensation caused by the distant cannonade with that produced by the rattle of musketry.

D. H. HILL, Major General.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the hospital, at Lynchburg Va., Dec. 19, of disease contracted in camp, Mr. S. B. Gray, of Co A, 57th Reg't, in the 38d year of his age.

In Richmond, Feb. 9th, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Mr. Thomas H. White, in the 35th year of his age, a private in Co. F, 57th Reg't.

The "Carolina Boys," Co. K, 38th Reg't, have adopted a tribute of respect to the following deceased members, viz: James A Snead, who died near the first of July, 1862, from wounds received in battle before Richmond, June 26th; Lt D A Black, September 16th, from wounds received Aug. 30th, 1862, at Manassas; Serg't Alex'r McLeod, Sept. 4th, John L Campbell, Sept. 9th, Dan'l Ray, Nov. 4th, H McL. Campbell, Nov. 12th, L. Ray, Nov. 18th, D. A. McPhail, Dec 19th, 1862, Capt. A. M. Smith, Feb. 10th, F. B. Jones, Feb. 17th, and Gilbert Ray, Feb., 1863, of disease.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 12th inst., at his father's residence near Rockingham, Richmond county, Serg't James W. Long, aged 28 years and 5 months, of Co. D, (Capt. Cole's) 23d Reg't N. C. Troops.

The joys of earth are fleeting; no flower so bright that it cannot fade, no tie so strong that it cannot be broken. We see the truth of these assertions verified daily, in the loss of our friends and relatives. Serg't Long was a brave young man, and has given his all to his country's cause. He remained at his post of duty, until the latter part of last year, when his health failed and he was compelled to return to his home.

He was an affectionate son and brother, and can but be sadly missed from the "home circle." Weep not, father, tho' thy son be dead; weep not, mother, for he loved thee and has gone to rest: Sorrow not, friends, for he is gone to reap the reward of the faithful.

H. H. G.

In Chamber's Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., on the 20th ult., Serg't Charles C. McKenzie, Co. F, 20th Reg't N. C. T. He was kind and generous and beloved both in private and military life. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and leaves a father, mother and a young wife to mourn his loss; but in their grief they have a consolation in the hope that he has exchanged this world for one where war is unknown and peace and contentment reign forever. Com.

ANDREW WEIR, a native of Scotland, was killed at Neuse Bridge in December last. He served in the British Army during the Crimean war and took part in the seige of Sevastopol. He was a member of Company F, 1st N. C. Reg't, during the Peninsula Campaign under Magruder, was taken prisoner at Roanoke Island, and when exchanged obtained a transfer from Capt. Murchison's Company to Starr's Light Battery. At Bethel, Roanoke Island, Kinston and Goldsboro', he exhibited that heroism which is ever characteristic of the Scotch soldier. In that terrific fight at Neuse Bridge, while in the act of firing one of the guns, he was struck in the head by a cannister shot and killed instantly. The Confederacy has lost no braver soldier than this generous stranger who died fighting for Southern liberty.

"Warrior rest; thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Dream of battlefields no more,
Days of toil and nights of waking."—JURA.

In the hospital at Wilmington, Jan'y 28, Private Duncan C. Evans, a member of Co. D, 51st Reg't, aged 28 years, 1 month and 28 days, leaving a widowed mother, a twin-brother and two sisters to mourn their irretrievable loss. The subject of this notice was a young man of no ordinary worth. In all his social relations he so conducted himself as to win the esteem and friendship of all his acquaintance. He was always ready to perform the duties that were required of him. He was modest, unassuming and possessed all those qualifications that are requisite for a true soldier and a good citizen. He will be missed by the Company to which he was so long and ardently attached, and in the family circle, where his true character and merits were best known and appreciated. May He who does all things right pour the oil of consolation in the bosoms of his bereaved friends. J. R. McD.

Camp Whiting, Feb'y 12, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS Co. F, 46TH N C. REG'T, March 3, 1863.

Messrs. Hale:—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of 62 prs woolen socks from Mrs. Jonathan Worth, for the members of my company. I take pleasure in returning for them their grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully, A. C. McAllister, Capt.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Fight Commenced at Savannah.—SAVANNAH, March 3.—The enemy attacked Fort McAlister. The action commenced at 8.30 this morning. Three iron clads are playing on the Fort. One eight inch columbiad has been dismounted. Two of our men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy.

From Savannah—The Bombardment at Fort McAlister still going on.—SAVANNAH, March 3.—Half part five P. M.—A dispatch from Fort McAlister dated 3.46, says one iron-clad had withdrawn, and that two iron-clads and one mortar boat are still playing on the Fort. The Fort is uninjured nobody hurt on our side except the two slightly wounded early this morning. The garrison is in good spirits. The firing still continues.

Recent Exploits of Morgan's Brigade.—MOBILE, March 3.—A dispatch to the News, dated McMinnville, Tenn., 2d, says: Maj. Austin, of Gen. Morgan's Brigade, with 1500 men, passed around the Murfreesboro' and Nashville railroad, tearing up the track and running a train of soldiers over an embankment.

The Louisville Journal reports that Gens. Longstreet Marshall and Forrest are approaching Lexington.

A dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Columbia, Tennessee, asserts that positive information has been received that Seigel's army corps, twenty thousand strong, from Virginia, recently came up the Cumberland in forty-five transports, and are now between Nashville and that point, *en route* to join Rosecrans.

The Situation.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 26th says, "there are rumors from the front to the effect that Rosecrans has been massing large reinforcements, just through from Kentucky, in the counties of Sumner and Wilson. If this be true his intention is to advance, when the roads permit, not directly upon our forces at Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinnville. The troops stationed at Nashville will probably make a feint upon Shelbyville, but no absolute assault is expected from that side of the enemy's line."

"The entire strength of the army of the enemy in Murfreesborough is estimated at 50,000. Reliable reports from the Northern portion of the State, represent the reinforcements to consist of three divisions, each not less than 10,000 strong. The division of Jeff. C. Davis, with Johnson's cavalry, stationed in Williamson county are put down at 12,000. The forces at Nashville do not exceed 10,000. Thus the entire body of troops, composing the Department of Rosecrans reach nearly the figures of 100,000. Of these at least a fourth are unable for duty. Setting apart 20,000 more for garrison duty, and the available army to be brought against us will not come far wrong of 60,000, less than were engaged and in reach of the battle before Murfreesboro'.

"We are not at liberty, nor is it anybody's business but our Generals, to know the precise condition of our army; but this we do know, that it is far greater in strength, numerical and otherwise, than it was on the morning of December 31st, when it went into action."

Exploits of the Privateer Retribution.—CHARLESTON, March 3.—Nassau advices report the arrival there of the Confederate privateer Retribution. She had taken and burned the bark Mary Wright, of Portland, and brig Erie, of Camden, Maine; captured and sent to Confederate ports the brig Elliott, of Bucksport, Maine and schooner Hanover, of Massachusetts; captured and run ashore on the Bahamas, the brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners to Nassau. The Elliott was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas.

The Retribution encountered an unknown whaler in the Caribbean Sea, which showed fight, killing one of the Retribution's crew, when the whaler was sunk, with all on board, by the fire of the Retribution.

The crew of the Retribution are all well, and would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 3.

I have received the Washington Chronicle of the 2d inst., from which I send you the following interesting summary of United States news:

From Vicksburg.—Despatches from New York say that the telegrams received from Cairo announce that the famous "*cut-off*" at Vicksburg was completed on the 26th ult. It is asserted that all the gunboats had passed through, and that the transports were preparing to follow, and that after the batteries at Warrenton are reduced, the whole force will be sent against Port Hudson. It is also stated that the small gunboat fleet has reached Yazoo river by Union lake, and are "playing the mischief" in the rear of Vicksburg. It is also reported that Federal boats have reached Red river by way of Lake Providence. There are also reports that serious disasters have happened to the Union troops, and that gunboats have been captured, but these rumors, it says, are not credited.

From Indianapolis.—Despatches from this point say that four persons, charged with resisting the military in arresting deserters, have been convicted of treason.

The minority of the Legislature of Indiana is still absent, and, unless a compromise with the majority can be effected, there will be no further legislation this session.

The Army of the Potomac.—A correspondent writing from this army denies that there is any demoralization, says the nine months men are discussing the propriety of re-enlisting, and adds that the feeling for beginning is now daily growing stronger. A forward movement is promised as soon as the roads will permit.

Another correspondent says, though not as large in numbers as in September last, the army is in better plight than ever before.

The Army of the Cumberland—Rosecranz's army is moving towards Chattanooga. The rebels at McMinnville are believed to be a reconnoitering party attempting a feint on Rosecranz's rear. Rosecranz is represented to be moving forward cautiously, protecting and guarding his rear as he goes forward.

Order for the Seizure of all Private Arms in New York —The Citizens to be Disarmed.—Gen. Wool had "ordered a patrol force to ascertain the number and description of fire arms in the city of New York, and also the quantity of ammunition now in the stores of that city. This was charged by the New York Express to be a precautionary movement of the Lincoln Government against a popular outbreak. The Washington Chronicle does not deny this, but says "it is well known that there is a large number of disloyal people there, and the Express is one of the organs of the nefarious crew."

The Attack on Charleston—All Ready.—Dates from Port Royal, Feb. 25th, report that preparations for a forward movement against Charleston and Savannah are almost consummated.

Gold was quoted as $1 72, with an upward tendency. State stocks had slightly advanced on former quotations.

In the yankee Senate on the 28th, Sumner reported several resolutions touching Foreign affairs, one of which says that Congress cannot hesitate to regard any proposition for foreign intervention as so far unreasonable and inadmissible, that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question and of the real character of the war.

Congress has passed a bill to tax the Banks.

The yankee papers denounce the conduct of their cavalry in the affair at Edinburg as "disgraceful," they outnumbering the rebels, yet suffering themselves to be chased and captured.

Some sixty officers, including Majors, Captains, and Lieut's, are dismissed by Lincoln, for various reasons.

The N. Y. Herald advocates an adjustment which will allow the South to send delegates to the Congress at Washington. The Chronicle opposes it.

Admiral Porter has given orders to have all President Davis's and his brother, Joe Davis's, cotton seized, and all their able-bodied negroes taken off.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the Hospital at Goldsboro, on the 22d Feb'y, of Pneumonia, William A. Ray, aged about 22, of Moore county, of Co. D. 49th Reg't.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Anson county, Feb'y 18th, by Rev. J. E. Morrison, Capt. J C McLAUCHLIN, of the 26th Reg't, Co. K, to Miss MARY E. CARAWAY.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Sampson Co., on the 26th Feb'y, by the Rev. J. N. Stallings, JOHN J. BEARD, of the 30th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARY C., daughter of Allen Johnson, Esq.

In Harnett Co., at the residence of Mrs. C. Small, on the 23d ultimo, by Rev. D. Fairly, Lt. D. A. PATTERSON, of 8th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss ANNIE SMALL.

In Chatham county, on the 22d ult., by Z. A. Boroughs, Esq., JAMES MASHBURN, of Co. B, 44th Reg't, to Miss NANCY TALLY.

Spirit of the Age and Biblical Recorder please copy.

From Newbern.—We saw and conversed yesterday with a military friend who is better posted in matters about Newbern than perhaps anybody else, and from him we learn that Stanly's resignation was certainly tendered, but not accepted, and that he is still in Newbern and acting as military Governor. Advices from the town a few days ago represented "Governor" Stanly as quite sick.

Our informant is well posted as to the number and disposition of the forces about Newbern. He sets it down at eight to ten regiments, and not more than from four to six thousand men. One regiment continues on duty at Barrington's ferry but Capt. Whitford's company keep them confined there and will not let them depredate upon the country. One thousand picked negroes are being drilled at Newbern.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Reports from Memphis.—A gentleman just out from Memphis gives us some information of the situation at Memphis. The city was filled with negroes in the most deplorable condition. All the cotton sheds, stables and out houses are filled with the contrabands, who continue to be subject to the ravages of the small pox, and it is estimated that over one thousand have died within the last thirty days. To add to the horrors they are experiencing, the weather has been unusually severe, and their clothing has been scant.

Desertions continue as numerous as ever. The number of sick in the various hospitals is estimated at eight thousand, and preparations are being made for a much larger number.

During last week Confederate notes were sold at sixty cents on the dollar for greenbacks. Tennessee money was above par, and other Southern bank money used at par in all commercial circles. Greenbacks were depreciating, and not held with any feeling of security.—*Appeal, 21st ult.*

The Shameful Manner in which Soldiers are Treated.—One of the soldiers from the army at Fredericksburg informs us that in passing through Richmond on his way to this city, he stopped a day or two since, at one of the hotels in that city on the evening of his arrival, until the train for Petersburg started the next morning. He took supper and lodging, and at 3½ o'clock rode in the omnibus up to the depot. His bill for this single meal, the use of the bed and the ride in the omnibus, was *five dollars!* Nearly half of a month's pay, just for a few hours of ordinary accommodation in a hotel. This charge was at the rate of ten dollars a day, or three hundred dollars a month, *or three thousand six hundred dollars a year for a single person!* We mention the fact not because the soldier made any complaint about the matter, for he did nothing of the kind, but merely to show what a lively business the hotels in Richmond are doing in the *grabbing* line.

Petersburg Express.

Mr. Courts on a Dilemma Horn.—Granting everything Mr. Courts claims in his defence, he cannot escape this dilemma: He either knew the State was injured by his policy, or he did not. If he did not know it, he was not fit to be Treasurer. If he did know it, why did he not report the fact to the Convention, which was in session in May, and get the law so altered as to satisfy his scruples? The loss to the State during the month of May alone, was $61,800. But still Mr. Courts continued his policy, with the Convention in session, which could easily have been appealed to. The horns of this dilemma gore and bore you, Mr. Courts. You got the Convention, in May, to give you authority to issue more Treasury notes, which you never issued; but not a word did you say of broker's pockets bursting with money which ought to have been saved to the State, or gone to the soldier or public creditor. One law actually "required" you to issue the notes, but you did not obey the law, except in part.—*Ral. Standard.*

Practical Reflection.—The Conservatives are charged with having injured the State, by ousting Mr. Courts and putting Mr. Worth in his place. Mr. Worth is selling *six per cent. bonds* at 105, while Mr. Courts managed to sell *eight per cent. bonds* at 100. Are the Conservatives guilty or not guilty of the charge?—*Ral. Standard.*

The Yadkin Factory near Gold Hill, N. C., owned by Messrs. Holmes & Co., was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult.—*Raleigh Standard.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The High School Knitting Society return thanks to Mrs McArthur for twisting a bundle of cotton, also for a donation of yarn. We also are indebted to the following ladies for knitting socks: A Friend, 3 prs soc

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors of Observer:—I have read with some attention and not without profit, the letters of Judge Pearson, as well as the strictures of a correspondent, (whose signature I have forgotten,) in relation to a measure authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 of State notes; and while I entirely concur with the former in its impropriety, and regard the substitution of State Bonds as the preferable mode, (having to decide between the two,) yet my best reflections have convinced me that neither will accomplish the end proposed.

The Judge starts out right, in protesting against the further issue of State notes, and while clearly perceiving the danger arising therefrom, he seems to ignore the like consequences resulting from the *continued* issues of the Confederate Government. On the other hand, the other correspondent seems likewise to have taken too narrow a view of the subject, for he looks only to N. Carolina, forgetting that the Confederate Government and North Carolina (in the question now discussed,) are like the twin sisters in the Fable, and are acted and reacted upon by whatever affects the sanitary condition of the other. I must be pardoned then for saying of *both*, what the Judge stated of the latter, that "it seems to me that the views taken by them, are not sufficiently comprehensive."

Whether I shall succeed in thus flatly controverting the opinions, and exposing the inferences fairly deducible from the Chief Justice's letter, remains yet to be seen; and if not, I subject myself to the same charge, of a want of comprehensiveness; which, I am willing to admit rather than to take "issue" and superadd vanity to ignorance.

I repeat, then, that there is certainly a want of the Chief Justice's usual comprehensiveness, for while he started out by saying that the "danger" (depreciation) should be met *"in limine,"* and that a blow should be struck at the root of the evil, he has actually left the political sore to fester, ulcerate and gangrene until the body politic shall become one fœtid mass of bankruptcy and corruption.

The omission of the Chief Justice to apply the remedy and give the "blow" has not arisen from any want of vigor in the arm; for few men possess such a compass and habit of philosophic thought; such a power to discern the end from the beginning; the cause from the effect; but it has arisen, and is now ascribed, to that educational and professional bias, which inclines a "Jurist" to stop his investigations just so soon as he has deduced the "principle" that mainly engaged his attention.

The greater part of his attention seemed to be taken up with a question of "constitutional law," as to the mutual and relative powers of the Confederate and State Governments, as to "general" and "particular loans," and as soon as he clearly proved that a State had not the right or power of resorting to "general loans," and that it would be impolitic for her in this hour of distress to resort even to "particular loans," he seems to think that he has accomplished his object, and thus thinking, he has *overlooked* the main question, and entirely forgot, that the consequence to the nation was *the same*, whether depreciation was produced either by the act of State or Confederate Government. Not comprehensive, in that, although he seems to view correctly the "tremendous proportions" of this war, and admits that a "super-saturation" is the inevitable effect of an over issue, he has entirely failed to arrest that issue; for he says "that the Confederate States *must* issue as long as they have any credit, even should it take $100 to buy a pound of powder."

Not comprehensive in that, although he seems sensitively alive to the question at issue, and admits that even now we have no standard of value, and that at the present depreciation the Confederate States expend five millions to purchase one; yet with all this staring him in the face, instead of finding the expected "blow" of a "giant," at the root of the evil, we are treated to a "pigmy's" thrust: not that he was wanting in "vigor" and still less in "comprehension," but simply from the professional bias alluded to, where the *one idea*, the "constitutional law" question, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up everything else.

That I am right in treating it as "a casus omissus" on his part, I again quote his language: "The Confederate States *must* issue notes, as long as they have credit, although it takes $100 to buy a pound of powder;" and still further on he says: "ought the State to adopt any measure that will cripple this resource, (meaning Government issue,) by interfering with its full exercise?" clearly, intimating that the Government should go on *"ad libitum,"* in striking millions a day, if in their opinion it was called for.

Now I should like to be informed, whether "super-saturation" is not the necessary consequence of the over issue of the one as of the other?

Yes, sir, unless the acknowledged evil be arrested promptly, speedily and universally, by both Confederate and State Governments, the time is not distant when it may be said of us, as was said by the Prophet of the siege of Samaria, that so great is our distress, "that an Ass's head was sold for four score pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a cab of dove's dung for five pieces."

What then is the question discussed? It is as to the *best mode* of sustaining the public credit. In order to arrive at a proper solution of this somewhat difficult question, it becomes necessary that I should define what money is, and secondly show *how* a depreciation is the *inevitable* effect of a redundant or "super-saturated" currency; having done this, I next propose to meet the question *"in limine,"* and discarding all temporary expedients, I shall endeavor to strike a blow at the root of this evil, and whether that blow be weak or forcible, it shall have one characteristic: it will be directly aimed at the point involved in this discussion.

Money has been correctly defined to be, or rather its offices are, a standard, by which values are measured, and in order that values should not ruinously fluctuate, the circulating medium (money) should always bear a due and fixed proportion to the property it represents.

To fix that proportion is somewhat difficult, for the reason assigned by the Chief Justice, that in "stirring times" a larger amount can be "suspended" without resulting in "super-saturation" than could be introduced in times of political and commercial tranquility; but an undue proportion, even though in "stirring times," must as certainly result in depreciation, as it is certain that a stone, when dropped from the hand, will be governed by the laws of gravitation.

It cannot be otherwise; for *both* have certain well known and fixed laws that govern them; the one imposed by the wisdom of the Creator; the other superinduced or brought about by the folly of man, by attempting to give value to that which has no value. God has said in the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread; but man says not so; for we will make "a living" by striking Bank paper; hence when the proportion is beyond the acknowledged means of those who issue, a want of confidence is the *necessary* consequence, and that confidence, being greater or less, becomes the "scale" of the depreciation.

Credit, I admit, is wealth, but that credit or confidence is always withheld, when it has nothing more to support it than a bare "promise to pay."

I need not, however, belabor this question any further, for it must be obvious to any man, possessing three grains of common sense, that unless there be some plan speedily adopted to arrest the evil complained of, that national bankruptcy will follow in its wake.

Now for the plan. I, too, start out with the declaration, that *the credit of the Confederate States must be maintained;* I, too, have long since taken as my motto, that in this most unholy and unrighteous war into which we have been forced, it is with me "Cæsar or nothing," and I never have for the first moment doubted, that like Hercules in the cradle, we should yet be able to strangle the monster that threatens our existence.

I assume then that the war *must* go on, until our independence shall be achieved, and also that it *must* be carried on by paper credit, first inaugurated by Mr. Pitt, and successfully employed by Great Britain in securing the downfall of Napoleon; and affirming all this, I assert that the Government issues *can be* maintained long enough to bring this deadly struggle to a successful termination.

Let then, neither the Confederate or State Governments issue another dollar, but let the former at once strike off $1,000, and $500 coupon bonds, payable semi-annually, bearing *at least* 10 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 30 years; let the proportion that each State guarantees, as the war progresses, be deposited with the several Executives for sale, and then and there receive the State's endorsement, with a limitation that citizens of the respective States shall have preference; and let the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury draw upon the several Executives for the money thus deposited in the Treasury of the States.

This done, your surplus issue will speedily disappear; no collision will arise as to the parties transcending their respective spheres, harmony at once will be restored, and superadded to all this, your State institutions (whose peculiar province it is) will receive a new impulse, for they will be looked to (in the main) to supply whatever deficiency there may arise in the circulating medium of the country.

Yes sir, a generous rivalry will at once spring up among the States, confidence would be restored, and the redundant issue would be funded faster than the Bonds could be prepared.

I speak of course of the *present* indebtedness of the Government; for you *may* so accumulate debt upon debt, that the last straw must break the camel's back.

If you have space, at a proper time I may resume this subject, and attempt to show that Bank corporations are only a *privilege* extended, and not a *contract* entered into, and that if it becomes necessary, in the further prosecution of this war to rely mainly upon them for support, that the Legislature can impose terms; for none of them now answer the original purposes of their creation.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Feb. 17, 1863.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, March 3d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

ALL MILITIA Officers of this State are hereby required to prevent any distillation of spiritous liquors from any grain whatever within the bounds of their commands, and if persons are found distilling in violation of the law they are to seize the utensils, arrest the parties offending, and carry them to a magistrate to be bound over.

It is further made their duty to search for any such stills wherever they have reasonable grounds for suspecting such distillation, or where information is given them of it.

For the purpose of carrying into effect this order, any officer is hereby authorized to use all the Militia force subject to his order

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant Gen.

March 4. 8-3t

PENDER'S BRIGADE.

NOTICE is given that a Depot for the benefit *exclusively* of Pender's Brigade, consisting of the 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th, and 38th Regiments of North Carolina Volunteers, has been established in the city of Richmond, under charge of Sergeant A. D. Montgomery.

Boxes, packages, &c., properly marked and sent to his care, can be stored, or forwarded immediately to their destination.

Persons sending articles through this Depot, should notify Serg't Montgomery, so that they may be promptly taken charge of upon their arrival at Richmond.

The Depot is situated on Wall street, under the old St. Charles Hotel.

N. E. SCALES, Major and Trs. M.

March 2. 8-3w

NOTICE.

LOST, TWO NOTES on G. B. Guthrie:, payable to W. H. Guthrie: one note for **TWELVE HUNDRED** DOLLARS, the other for **FIFTY** DOLLARS, both given the same date, November 14, 1862. Thereby forewarn all persons from trading for either of the said notes. I also forbid said G. B. Guthrie to pay to any one except myself for either one of the above notes, as I have not received value for the said notes.

W. H. GUTHRIE,
Co. I, 32d N. C. Troops, Kinston, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1863. 8-4t

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a Negro Boy who says his name is DURHAM, and the property of Henry S. Clark of Pitt county. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high and weighs about 150 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailer.

March 2, 1863. 8-tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19 95-tf

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE BLACK MORGAN HORSE, 5 years old, a fine Saddle or Harness Horse, perfectly kind; sold for want of use. Price $350. Apply to

H. McMILLAN.

Feb. 25. 6-4tpd

Dried Fruit Wanted.

10.000 LBS. BRIGHT DRIED PEACHES; 10,000 lbs. bright dried APPLES.

For which the very highest market prices will be paid.

H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 25, 1863. 6-4tpd

Wanted to Purchase Immediately,

2 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from 8 to 10 years of age, one boy the other a girl, for which I will pay a liberal cash price. Apply at the Photographic Gallery.

C. M. VANORSDELL.

Feb'y 16. 8tf

FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN (with two children) a good cook and washer, *for her food and clothing.* Apply at Dobbin House.

March 3, 1863. 8-2t

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COW with a young calf. Any person having such a one can find a purchaser by calling on

E. GLOVER.

March 2, 1863. 8-3w

FROM THE LOUISVILLE PRESS.

LINCOLN THE LAST.

In days far away, when the Valley of the Mississippi shall be feeding its hundred millions, and great independent nations shall, with balanced power, and with that mutual respect of right, which is the result of balanced power, occupy the great Western World—in those far away days industrious students, peering into the past, will rest with interest and expatiate with fondness upon every item of those events which crowd upon us almost quicker than we can chronicle them. To the Americans of those times, divided into powerful communities which had been drawn together by the never-failing influences of a common interest, the events that are now progressing before our eyes will be as the beginning of all things. The subjects or citizens of a great system of independent States will trace the early throes by which a new condition of society was born, and note by what happy course of events they had been exempted from the curse of a colossal democracy, bearing within itself the elements of discord and a constitutional proneness towards anarchy. Ex-Governor Morehead's account of the first schism will steal into history. If the divisions which shall by those times be consolidated shall have been gradually and wisely made, so that each at its establishment may be an adult nation, not only having an identity of interest among its members, but a sufficiency of aggregate power, then those mighty populations will bless the scenes of slaughter at which contemporaries now shudder, even as Americans of the present day bless the hard battles of the War of Independence. Young America will wonder at the blindness which sought to pin and mortar together the old Union with bayonets and blood, just as we English despise the folly of our ancestors in attempting to conquer and to hold the Western World by arms. In that future, while reading his course of history in some spot now waste and tenantless, the schoolboy will be taught that the story of the commencement of the great convulsion was first told in a room of the British town of Liverpool. An exile who had taken part in the earliest meeting between the last President of the United States and the delegates of the Peace Conference told the story to a Liverpool audience how the men of the South went to Washington to cement a peace, and how they left the presence of Mr. Lincoln to prepare their arms for the wars which followed.

The greatest events are not always the most imposing in their outward circumstances. As Mr. Morehead describes the scene, few would have surmised that the fate of a world hung upon a talk which was held round a fire by a little knot of men, and was carried on with quaint anecdotes and illustrated by familiar slaps upon the shoulder. "Seated in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round, sat a long, lanky man, with very large whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening; when he would speak he would drop his hands and raise his head suddenly." This was "Lincoln the Last." In a half circle about him sat the Governors, Senators, or Deputies from the Southern States. They had come to him because he had been made President by a party hostile to the Southern interests, and they were come to ask for guarantees that their part under the Constitution should be preserved to them. Seward, his proximate Prime Minister, abounded in easy falsehood, but was not believed; and Lincoln, when he spoke, talked of his party "platform," tried to explain away his speeches, and, at last, when pushed for an actual engagement, took refuge in quaint stories or in Æsop's Fables. These Lincoln stories are very rife, but they all have a moral of very unscrupulous morality. He told them on this occasion that when he was at the bar he once had a case that came out so very bad on the evidence that even the old farmer who was his client said "Guv it up!" Lincoln would not give it up, but he does not say that he gained it. Again, when he quoted the fable of the lion who desired to marry the fair young lady, and who allowed his nails to be pared and his teeth to be drawn by the young lady's parents, and was knocked on the head as a consequence of his folly, Mr. Lincoln compares himself to the lion, and the South to the young lady, and declares his resolution to avoid the fate of the lion. It could hardly be convincing to the Southern delegates to find themselves submitted to a President who likened himself to an advocate who had an unjust case which he would pertinaciously support, and then to a strong beast with an evil will. The story of this interview, if it be faithfully related, gives us a better insight into the character of Mr. Lincoln than we have hitherto had an opportunity of obtaining. "Honest Abe" is honest in the sense of fidelity to his party platform. He is honest to the Republicans, but not to the people of the U. S. His "honesty" in this respect is in itself an intolerable evil and a sufficient provocation to Secession. Our English theory is that a representative once chosen represents the whole body of his constituents, and, indeed, the nation at large. Lincoln's honesty binds him to insure four years of domestic supremacy to a faction which is not even a majority. He is shrewd and eager for a bargain, as is shown by the readiness with which he threw down his hands and raised his head at something Mr. Rives, of Virginia, advanced, and tried to drive a bargain with him to detach Virginia from the South. That beyond this party honesty he has no other principle but to carry out his views, either by force or fraud, he does not seem even to profess. His oath of office, which he feigned to consider as obliging him to enforce the law and the Constitution in the South, has not prevented his abolishing or suspending the laws and the Constitution both in North and South. Impartialjty as a Governor he does not even affect, for his enemies, the democrats, are kept down or fill the prisons, and the Republicans, who are his supporters, do as they please with impunity. He does not even see scandal in the corruption which so shocked our European notions when ostentatiously proved and made public by the Washington Congress. He had a story ready also for this. When asked at the White House why he did not hang the fraudulent contractors, he replied by telling his questioner an anecdote of a circumstance that occurred to him when he was farming in Illinois. "I was troubled," said he, "with skunks, and they did a great deal of damage to the farm. So I thought I'd set traps and catch the vermin. Well, I made the traps, and, after a bit, I caught a lot of skunks. When I had caught the skunks, a neighbor came to me and said, "Well, farmer Lincoln, why don't you kill your skunks?" And I said, "You may kill 'em all if you like, and have their skins;" and my neighbor killed one of 'em, but that skunk made such an awful stench afore he died, that we calculated to let all the rest go." Again, the moral is not of a lofty kind, although the interpretation is not difficult. We think we can see how insecure must be the lives and liberty and property of the members of a hostile party when such a party chief as this is in power, and how insupportable must be a despotism in which a man of this calibre is the despot.

We have here the history of the beginning of the end, but who can tell how the pages will be written which are yet to be filled before the inevitable separation is accomplished? Are scenes like those we a short time since described from Dahomey yet to interpose, and is the reign of the last President to go out amid horrible massacres of white women and children, to be followed by extermination of the black race in the South? Is Lincoln yet a name not known to us as it will be known to posterity, and is it ultimately to be classed among that catalogue of monsters, the wholesale assassins and butchers of their kind? Are not the half a million of fighting men who have already fallen by fire and steel, or rotted by disease, enough holocaust to the Fetish of the North? We fear not. Slaughter without result in Mississippi and Kentucky, and a threat of renewal of the sanguinary battles of Maryland, are all we learn as the last news. Concurrent testimony seems to show that to this worse than Dahomey slaughter—worse, because the mass of butchery is a hundredfold greater, and because Christian men are the victims and the slaughterers—are about to be added the horrors of a servile war, stirred up by this honest, shrewd, unscrupulous teller of good stories. There is something of horror as well as of rage, and of alarm as well as indignation, in the resolutions with which the Confederate Congress answer the Lincoln Slavery Proclamation. We will attempt at present to predict nothing as to what the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's new policy may be, except that it certainly will not have the effect of restoring the Union. It will not deprive Mr. Lincoln of the distinctive affix which he will share with many, for the most part foolish and incompetent, kings and emperors, caliphs, and doges, that of being Lincoln—"the Last."

Maple Sugar.—The people in the mountains of Virginia are making maple sugar in considerable quantitics, which sells on the spot at $1 a lb.

Sure Cure.—A poultice of onions, applied morning, noon and night, for three or four days, will cure a felon. No matter how bad the case, splitting the finger will be unnecessary, if this poultice be used. We have seen it tried several times, and know that the remedy is a sure, safe and speedy one.—*Selma Reporter.*

NOTICE.

AT March Term 1863, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Lee, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the intestate must make payment. Those having claims to be paid must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.

March 2, 1863. 9*3pd

LOST.

A SADDLE, the skirts tan color, with black seat, well mounted in front and high back tree, little worn about covering of horn. The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. C. Powell's Hotel in Clinton a few days prior to last Superior Court held for Sampson. Any person leaving said saddle with Mr Powell at Clinton, or giving any intelligence so that I get it, will be kindly thanked and liberally paid

GAINEY WEST.

Newton Grove, N. C., March 3. 9*3tpd

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY the 12th inst., I will sell to the highest bidder my entire crop of CORN, FODDER, SHUCKS, PEAS, &c., together with my stock of HOGS, CATTLE, HORSES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. I will also rent out my Farm for 12 months.

Terms at sale. WILLIAM McNATT.

March 6. 1tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a downcast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from, said boy was in the neighborhorhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States either by way of Wilmington, N. C. to the yankee fleet or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself with a false signature, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or half the amount for his lodgment in any jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy so that I can get him.

W. R. MEDLIN.

Clio, Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Jan. 14. 9-4tpd

Executors' sale of Real and Personal Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF THE LAST will and testament of Rhodes N. Herndon, late of the County of Granville, and State of North Carolina, deceased, will, on the 17th day of March next, at the Court House door in the town of Oxford, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the real estate, negroes and perishable property belonging to the estate of the said deceased in said County of Granville. Said real estate consists of a grist mill and premises, several tracts of land lying within a convenient distance of said town, and the following property in said town, to wit: the Hotel, known as the Oxford Hotel, one or two store houses, several vacant lots eligibly situated, and three or four other lots improved, having thereon neat and comfortable dwelling houses, outhouses, &c. The mill is about three-fourths of a mile from said town and is of great value. It grinds both wheat and corn, and manufactures a very superior article of flour, and the custom to it is full and steady. The Hotel is situated in the centre of the town just opposite the Court House, and is capable of accommodating a large number of guests. It has been long established and liberally patronized, and is widely and favorably known. Amongst the improved lots, attention is especially invited to the one on which the deceased resided. It contains about fifteen or twenty acres, and has on it one of the most elegant and commodious mansions in the State, together with all necessary outhouses, which are conveniently arranged, and are, as are also the other improvements about the grounds, in a style corresponding with that of the mansion house. There is also on the place a fine orchard, and in every respect the situation is an exceedingly desirable one. Of the tracts of land, the one known as the HESTER plantation, is deemed to be particularly valuable. It is six miles from the town of Oxford, and contains about nine hundred acres, of which nearly one-half, (mostly fresh land) is in cultivation, and the residue is in original forest. The soil is good and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and tobacco. There is on the plantation a good dwelling house, with all such barns, stables, negro houses, and other outbuildings as are necessary and suitable, and also a large apple and peach orchard

The negroes are about sixty in number, and amongst them are some very valuable house-servants, seamstresses, field hands, mechanics, and also an experienced miller.

The perishable property consists of stock of different kinds, household and kitchen furniture, wagons and gear, farming utensils, corn, flour, bacon, and a great variety of things too tedious to mention.

Should the weather be too bad on the day above designated, the sale will take place on the next fair day thereafter, and, when commenced, will be continued from day to day till completed.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, and can be obtained in the mean time, by application to the undersigned, or to any one of them.

JOHN R. HERNDON,
D. D. HERNDON,
H. C. HERNDON. } Executors.

Oxford, N. C., Feb. 10, 1863. 1t

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscribers will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 8th day of April 1863 that valuable property in the town of Louisburg, North Carolina, known as the LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. The building is of brick, (four stories,) and covered with tin. It contains rooms enough to accommodate about one hundred boarders, exclusive of the principal's rooms, the parlors, chapel, dining room, &c. There is also on the premises a brick kitchen with four large rooms, besides other outbuildings. It is surrounded by a large grove of several acres, all enclosed.

Immediately after the sale of the above Real Estate, the Furniture of the College, consisting of bedding, washstands, tables, chairs, table ware, sofas, centre and pier tables, carpeting, pianos, &c., will also be exposed to public sale.

This property is situated in a healthy region, and in the midst of excellent society. A better opportunity for a good investment in valuable property has not often been presented.

Possession will be given early in June. Terms made known at the sale, but the payments will be arranged to suit the purchaser.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN,
B. F. YARBOROUGH, } Surv. Partners.

Louisburg, N. C. March 3, 1863. 8-14A

THE FALL OF ARKANSAS POST.

The first and only authentic account we have seen from our side is an interesting narrative of the unfortunate affair in a letter from Dr. C. H. Smith, who was chief surgeon of the Post at the time of its capture.

The troops garrisoning Arkansas Post at the time of attack consisted of three brigades, mostly Texans, and commanded respectively by Colonels Garland, Deshler and Dunnington, the whole forming a division under the command of Brig. Gen. T. J. Churchill, and numbering on the day of the fight not more that 3300 effective men. On the 9th of January a scout from below brought intelligence to Gen. Churchill of a Yankee gunboat having made its appearance in the Arkansas river, some thirty miles below the Post; some hours later another scout brought news of other gunboats, followed by transports, making their way up the river. Upon the receipt of this intelligence Gen. Churchill ordered everything in readiness for an attack, and ere night all the troops were distributed along the line of entrenchments, where they remained all night in a pelting storm of rain. The enemy, in the meantime, had landed a force about two miles below the fort, but they made no demonstration until about nine or ten o'clock the next morning, when they commenced shelling the fort from their advance gunboats that were cautiously and slowly feeling their way up the river.

Our troops held the position first taken by them until about 4 o'clock, P. M., when the General, fearing a flank movement on our left, ordered the men to fall back to a line of entrenchments near the yet unfinished fort, which line was speedily completed and all the troops properly distributed before night set in. Just as darkness was drawing near, four gunboats approached the fort and commenced their bombardment, our guns from the fort answering gallantly, and after two hours' terrific shelling, the gunboats retired, one of them, the Eastport, badly disabled. Our loss up to this time consisted of only three killed and some three or four wounded.

On the morning of the 10th ult., at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, the enemy renewed the attack with gunboats and land forces combined; they had also erected a battery on the opposite side of the river, by means of which they kept up a terrible cross fire that swept the whole area of ground occupied by our men. The firing now continued until about 4 o'clock, P. M., when it seemed to cease, and shortly after the cessation there was a yell came from the lines, which attracted the attention of the General Commanding, whose headquarters had been established some four hundred yards from the trenches. On riding forward to ascertain the state of affairs, the General was much surprised to find the Federal flag floating in every direction along our lines. Upon inquiry, it was assertained that some traitor in the 24th Texas regiment had raised the white flag and passed the word down the line that Gen. Churchill had ordered a surrender, whereupon all the troops, except Col. Deshler's, brigade immediately surrendered. He refused to surrender his brigade until ordered by Gen. Churchill.

When the General rode into the fort and surrendered, Gen. Churchill told Gen. Sherman (Yankee) that he had not ordered a surrender, but on the contrary that he had ordered the men to fight until all were dead in the trenches rather than surrender. When asked by Gen. Sherman where his (Gen. Churchill's) men were, and was told they were all there in sight, he seemed surprised, and could scarcely credit the fact that so small a body of troops had succeeded in baffling for so long a time, and killing so many of his men. Gen. Churchill had telegraphed for reinforcements, and hoped that they would reach him that evening, but none were ever sent, save about 200 from St. Charles, on White river, who arrived just in time to be taken prisoners.

Dr. Smith says 2000 would not be a large figure for the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, whilst our loss was hardly over 100. The number of prisoners taken at the Post was, probably, about 3,500—certainly not more than that number.

Rich. Examiner, 6th.

Invest in Confederate Bonds.—Every man may and should become interested in Government securities. Every man that has any tax to pay can now buy a Government bond or get possession of an interest bearing note. Those who refuse to do so and prefer investing their money in lands, negroes, cotton or some other species of property, because they have but little faith in Confederate bonds, cannot complain if their property is taxed to pay the interest to those who have more confidence in the Government, and are willing to invest their capital in its bonds. Those who are now willing to sustain the credit of the Government, by making investments in Government securities, are entitled to receive the fostering care of the Government in the future. Those men who now prefer any species of property to Confederate money, are the very men that will complain at having their property taxed to pay these bonds and notes. The men who, by extortion, swindling and Government contracts, are making the most money by the war are the ones that are the most anxious to invest in something else except Government bonds. They want to buy property, and when the war is over they will not want to be taxed on the very property which they have made by the war.—*Chat. Rebel.*

Special Court.—We are requested to announce, that the Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Judge of the Superior Courts, in accordance with a commission from the Governor of the State, under a recent act of the Legislature, will hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, commencing on Monday the 9th day of March instant, for the trial of all prisoners confined in jail and charged with crimes of a capital nature.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Good Examples.—Several young men of Knoxville and vicinity, who had exemptions, have lately abandoned their occupations on the peace establishment and joined the army. This example is worthy of imitation. The interests of our cause and the country imperiously demand that the ranks of our army should be filled up immediately. There never has been a time in the war when the vigilance and energy of the enrolling and recruiting officers were more necessary to our success.

A Good Day's Work.—The sale of the yankee horses, mules and harness captured near Romney, last Monday was a week, by Capt. McNeill, took place in Harrissonburg, on Wednesday. The sale was well attended, and the property brought good prices. These captures by Capt. McNeill come in first-rate, as our people are needing more horses and harness. The sales amounted to the handsome sum of $36,000, which, divided among the members of the company, leaves to each man a little over $900. Of this sum the horses and mules brought $30,000, the pistols $1000, and the harness $3,000.—*Rockingham Register.*

"What's in a Name?"—Judge Lumpkin of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a recent decision in a divorce case in that Court, says:

Without intending to reflect upon the wife in this case—for I take it for granted that the libellant is to blame—still I warn all plain men against marrying women by the euphonious names of Dulcinea, Felixina, etc. These melting, mellifluent names will do for novels, but not for every-day life.

FROM THE NORTH.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 5.—The Washington Chronicle of the 3d instant has been received.

The Confederate steamer Florida captured and burned on the 12th of February, the ship Jacob Bell, from China bound to New York, with sixteen thousand chests of tea on board. Her passengers and crew were landed at the island of St Thomas. Her cargo was valued at a million and a half dollars. The Government duties on the same would have amounted to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The Jacob Bell belonged to the house of A. A. Low & Co., of New York, the most radical Abolitionists of New York. In all the public meetings this man Low has figured conspicuously, and presided over the meeting of merchants of New York, held to devise some means of capturing our privateers.

Lincoln has called the Yankee Senate in extra session on the 4th of March for executive business.

The Yankee Congress has passed a bill indemnifying Lincoln and others for suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

The Washington Chronicle contends that there is a great reaction in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the North. The army of the Potomac is represented to be improving daily.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been refused to British subjects trying to get out of Fort Lafayette.

Gold is reported as inactive. It flutters between 71 and 72, closing in New York on the 2d at 71½.

The steamer Kedar has arrived at New York bringing European dates to the 15th ultimo.

The London Times and Post deny that the Confederates succeeded in raising the blockade at Charleston. The Times says that it does not appear that any neutral ships could have got into Charleston at any hour of the day of the attack, and that on the next day there were twenty Federal vessels off the port. The Post says that the suspending of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to neutral States of an intention to blockade. The Post says that no such notice need be given by the Government of the United States nor will the British Government require it.

The New York correspondent of the London Times, speaking of the war, says: "The beginning of the end draws near. The patience of the people is well nigh exhausted. They have long been disgusted with the war and the administration. The disgust has communicated itself to the army. Confidence exists nowhere. Even the exterminators and Abolitionists have begun to despair of their cause, their President and themselves, and see before them not only the dismemberment of the Union into the North and South, but into a third republic of the West—accomplished by the utter prostration of credit, if not by a crowning act of national bankruptcy."

Capture of three thousand Yankees.—CHATTANOOGA, March 4.—Gen. Van Dorn attacked the enemy at Franklin, 18 miles south of Nashville, on Sunday, with cavalry and light artillery, capturing *three thousand* Yankees, with stores and equipments.

CHATTANOOGA, March 4.—Confirmatory reports are received of Van Dorn's successful raid in Franklin. He is now in possession of that place. Thirty-nine wagons were captured, with stores. The Federal loss is 1,000 killed and wounded. Our loss is heavy. The number of prisoners taken is 2,600.

Good Men.—Finley Shaw and his two sons, William and Robert, own two excellent mills, and have a large custom; and every pound of meal and flour that they can spare, they are distributing among the poor families of soldiers and others in needy circumstances, at about one fourth of what they could get from speculators—say meal at $1 per bushel, and flour at $5 to $6 per hundred.

We further learn that Robert D. Thom, of this county, who owns a mill, is devoting the proceeds of his mill to the poor in his neighborhood, charging not exceeding one third of the prices offered by the wealthy, and steadily refusing to sell for speculation at any price. May all such citizens live a thousand years!—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Artillery Experiments.—The big gun of the steamer "Richmond" has been tried with ample success. A target, plated with eight inches of iron, was penetrated by the powerful projectile fired from the gun, at a distance of eight hundred yards! It was first charged with fifteen pounds of powder, then with twenty, and finally with twenty-five; but the twenty pound charge was found to be the most effective.—*Rich. Whig.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MINGO LODGE, No. 206, Feb'y 26, 1863.

Whereas, Almighty God, in the dispensation of His superintending providence, hath seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother, WM. LEE, who was, at the time of his death, in the bloom of life and a soldier in the service of his country, a member of Co. F, 2d Reg't N. C. Troops. Therefore,

Resolved, That though we deeply lament and much deplore our loss in the death of brother Wm. Lee, yet we humbly bow to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden which He hath placed upon us.

Resolved, That the cutting down of brother Lee, while entering upon the theatre of active life, strikingly admonishes us of our own mortality, and that it would be wisdom in us as accountable beings to the Great Judge of hearts, to spare no diligence in preparing to receive the final sentence to the immortal part; for when we least think it, death may greet us.

Resolved, That we deeply and cordially sympathize with our brother's bereaved mother, and friends, and as a token of our sorrow we will wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother of our brother, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

KILBA LASSITER,
B. B. HOLDER,
JNO. A. BUTLER, } Com.

Wanted to Purchase,

$5000 GOLD and SILVER; North Carolina Bank Notes.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 5, 1863. 8-2t

WANTED.

A SITUATION as MUSIC TEACHER, or a School of Small Children, by the Widow of a Soldier, who has had several years' experience as Music Teacher. For references, terms, &c address Mrs E. D. McN., Care Dr. Neill McNair, Gilopolis P. O.

March 5. 8 3t

FOR SALE,

1100 ACRES of VALUABLE PINE LAND in Moore County, near the Centre Plank Road, and near Blue's Bridge. Apply to

J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis.

March 3. 8-6tpd

SHOES.

I HAVE for sale about 80 pairs Shoes, Nos 6 to 11, which I will sell at a small advance on cost.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

March 4. 8 3tpd

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL about fourteen years of age. Inquire at the store of Jas. Kyle.

March 3. 8 2tpd

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863. 9211y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—We confidently hoped that it would not become necessary to make any change in the price of subscription to the Observer. Partly from a feeling of pride, that we might go through the war without increase of price or reduction of size, and partly from a detestation of the extortionate spirit which seems to possess the land, we looked upon any change with aversion. But another large advance in the price of printing paper—an advance which we know is repugnant to the generous feelings of Mr Murphy and only resorted to by him from necessity—obliges us to abandon that cherished hope, and to give notice, as we now do, that on and after the 16th inst. the price of subscription to the Weekly Observer will be THREE DOLLARS and to the Semi-Weekly FOUR DOLLARS per annum. This of course has no reference to subscriptions already paid in advance—they will be completed according to contract. But all new payments will be at the new prices.

March 5, 1863.

P. S. A subscriber at Lumberton, who had recently paid a year's subscription, sent us an additional dollar on seeing the above in Thursday's Observer. Whilst appreciating his motive, we must decline to receive any addition to payments already made—as we shall decline to refund any thing when peace shall enable us to lower prices again. We apply the amount to a further extension of his advance payment.

MORE MODEL FINANCIERING.—There is much reason for a full and free discussion of the manner in which the finances of our State have been managed by the late Treasurer. The Legislature very properly thought it expedient to examine into one item of that management, if for no other reason, to justify its action in electing another than Mr. Courts to the office of Treasurer, which action had been assailed with exceeding bitterness by politicians who are opposed to the majority of the Legislature, with the absurd pretence that the State would be ruined by dispensing with the services of Mr. Courts. We have thought it right to justify the action of the Legislature on the grounds, 1st. that the Governor of the State has a right to have the officials who surround him—his Cabinet as it were—friends, and not avowed and active enemies; 2d, that Mr. Courts, with admitted personal integrity and gentlemanly deportment, is not and never can be possessed of that grasp of intellect proper for the place; and 3d that Mr. Worth, both by experience and intellect, is far better qualified for the position.

We propose to call attention to still another evidence, in addition to those heretofore given, of the want of that financial ability, for the asserted possession of which Mr Courts has been so prodigiously puffed.

We have heretofore shown, we think conclusively, that Mr Courts had a right to sell the State bonds at a premium, instead of giving them at par to brokers. But he thought otherwise, to the great advantage of the said brokers, and the equally great loss of the State. If he had come to the opposite conclusion, or if he had asked the Convention to give him the express right to sell, not only might the State finances have been the better by $320,000 of premium which he could have obtained on the bonds sold, but the State Sinking Fund might have made an operation by which its capital would have been increased $185,000 and its annual income increased nearly $20,000. We arrive at this conclusion thus: The Sinking Fund held, and still holds we suppose, $450,000 of State 6 per cent bonds, of the old issue which has been in great demand in the Richmond market at about 30 per cent premium. This stock could have been sold for a premium of $135,000, thus increasing the capital of that fund to $585,000. Now if Mr. Courts had allowed the Sinking Fund to have $585,000 of his 8 per cents at par instead of confining his favors in that line to the brokers, they would have produced an annual interest to the Fund of $46,800, instead of $27,000 of annual interest now realized on the $450,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

We see from the printed Reports of Mr. Courts, that Judge Ruffin, who is Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, obtained some of the 8 per cent bonds for himself, (probably through the agency of a broker,) thus showing that he was fully aware of the opportunity of making so advantageous an investment. And it is a reasonable inference that he would have made a like investment for the Fund if Mr Courts had afforded him the opportunity, either by issuing the Treasury notes or selling the bonds. But as he did neither, it was probably not in the power of the Sinking Fund Board to make an arrangement so every way desirable and profitable. The addition to the State finances would have been very large, amounting in ten years to a net gain, counting premium and compounded interest, of some $350,000. Upon the State's credit the effect would also have been very great: and as the custodian of those finances and guardian of that credit, it is astonishing that Mr Courts failed to secure to the Board so splendid an operation.

A STILL-BORN PARTY.—It must be exceedingly gratifying to the originators of the "no-party party," which issued its programme during the late session of our Legislature, to see with what almost universal assent and approbation their denunciations of party have been received. For some weeks we saw no republication of their resolutions in any paper except the Richmond Enquirer, where they were welcomed with such a flourish of trumpets as the malignity of that paper towards North Carolina naturally produced. But here at home even the papers of the old party which those members of the Legislature and others seek to revive did not either publish or notice the affair till some time after the glowing panegyric of the Enquirer. Two of them have lately published the resolutions and names of Committees of Correspondence, and of Vigilance, but even then without a word of editorial approval, and others have not noticed them at all.

While we should have been gratified if those papers had not given even so much sign of approval of this party movement as a silent republication, yet there is great reason to rejoice that they, formerly among the most bitter party papers in the State (which is as much as to say in the world,) are indisposed to array themselves under any party banner in this time of trial, when no patriot can recognize any banner but that of his country, his whole country and nothing but his country.

We have been slightly influenced, in our day, by party feeling—when we thought the good of the country depended upon the success of our party. But since this war was forced upon the South by Lincoln, we have desired to have no party but that of the whole Confederacy, composed of every man, woman and child in it. We have consequently done nothing, and said nothing, in favor of any other than that great universal party.

As to the bantling ushered into this bustling world by certain "members of the Legislature and others," we are happy to say that it has been christened, and that its name is "THE STILL-BORN PARTY."

A DASTARDLY ROBBERY.—We learn that on Saturday night last the smoke-house of Mrs. James Carver, a widow of one of our gallant soldiers, on Sandy Run, in this county, was robbed of all the meat she had put up for the supply of herself and orphan children. We hope that extra exertions will be made to arrest the heartless robbers. Other smoke-houses are said to have been robbed recently in that section of the county, supposed by deserters.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

A TRIP SOUTH.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.

Messrs. Editors: Having been called upon to perform some duties outside of the limits of our State, and needing some recreation after the unceasing labors of the Legislative session, your correspondent left Raleigh on the cars of the N. C. Railroad, and has the satisfaction of stating that the cars actually went through in schedule time.

For the first time I passed over the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad. The scenery at some points is very fine, giving in the distance the outline of the hills which usher in the great Blue Ridge and its attendants. I was pleased so often to find evidence of refined taste in the neat residences and beautifully ornamented grounds. In the town of Winnsboro' a Mr. Boylston has one of the neatest and most tasteful I have ever seen. The country between Winnsboro' and Columbia resembles very much the sandhill section of Cumberland, and many railroad cuts are identical with those of the Western Railroad. The same might be said in a great degree of the S. C. Railroad between this place and Branchville.

Upon hearsay I once spoke of Columbia as the handsomest town of the South, and a visit to the place has given no cause to retract. I have never seen anywhere such luxuriance of shrubbery, evergreens especially; if one were disposed to find fault, the great excess of the latter might be condemned. However they may appear in summer, just now they give to some places an appearance of freshness which persuades one to forget that the bare limbs of the forest have not yet received their clothing. Mrs. Hampton's garden is famous everywhere for the taste with which it is arranged and the care with which it is kept, as well as the beauty and variety of its evergreens and shrubs. There are others smaller and equally as attractive. The streets of the town are broad and well shaded with trees, in some cases with rows in the middle as well as on each side.

One of the chief attractions of Columbia is the new Capitol. Though not yet finished, it presents such outlines as plainly indicate that it will be one of the finest buildings on the Western Continent, and no doubt the handsomest in the South. The marble with which it is ornamented was brought from Tennessee. Our own State possesses the same quality and variety, and had she been as liberal in her internal improvement measures as Tennessee, would have been able to furnish this stone and much more to other localities. The old S. C. Capitol is a disgrace to the State. The Monument to the Palmetto Regiment—a mimic Palmetto tree made of bronze, and an excellent imitation—is a credit to the workman who executed it as well as the hearts who conceived the idea. The tree sets on a square pedestal of bronze, on which are the names of the members of the Regiment in raised letters; the pedestal covered by a sort of summer-house of iron, from the centre of which rises the tree. The work was all executed at Charleston, and is equal to any done in Northern or European countries.

Some of the blocks of stone used about the Capitol are of huge size; I noticed a dozen or more 20 feet long and averaging 4 feet square—weighing I suppose over a hundred tons. They were for pillars, and have to be dressed down to 2 feet diameter. But little work is doing now—two saws running in marble, merely preparing material.

The manufacturing interest of Columbia is not very great. The Government owns a Powder Mill and a Stocking Factory—at the latter stockings are knit by steam power. Near the city, on the Saluda River, is a large Cotton Factory, now owned by Messrs Childs, Johnson & Willard, all of whom were lately citizens of N rth Carolina. It is a very extensive concern and manufactures both cotton and woolen goods. It was built years ago and never paid expenses before the war. The present energetic owners bought from R. W. Gibbes & Co.

One of the most active species of business now going on in Columbia is the printing of money for the Confederate States. There are two Lithographic concerns and one steel plate. The former conducted by Messrs. J. T. Paterson & Co. and B. Duncan, the latter by Messrs. Keatinge & Ball. These last gentlemen have executed some work equal to any ever done by the American Bank Note Company. Messrs. Paterson & Co. do very neat work, as neat as can be done on stone. At their branch house in Augusta they are executing a contract for the State of North Carolina, and I opine that the new Treasury Notes, beautified as they will be by the countenances of our Governor and Treasurer, will be very handsome, not to mention a view of our State House, Coat of Arms, a Hornet's Nest and other peculiarities which make them truly North Carolinian in their appearance.

Business requiring my presence in Augusta I left Columbia with regret. I like the place and its inhabitants. By every one there and throughout the State I was treated with hospitality and attention. I must confess that, judging by the Richmond Enquirer, I had expected to hear North Carolina sneered at in every place, whereas I have not heard her condemned or abused, but most lavishly praised. One thing which gives cause for praise is that our factories do not charge more than 75 per cent. for their products. She is an honest old State but "rather behind the times." The whole secret of this "rather behind the times" expression is the party spirit which is too predominant in our State, one party or the other always struggling for power and fearing to vote any appropriation for Internal Improvements lest capital may be made against them in the next election. But for this feeling you know a Railroad would now exist from Fayetteville to the N. C. R. R. and from the Coalfields to Raleigh.

Since I have been in Augusta I have not had time to look around but shall visit the Arsenal and Powder Works. These last are said to be excellently built and one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world.

Gov. Brown's order calling out the Militia officers is producing quite a flutter among those gentlemen I was to-day accosted by one who wanted to know my opinion about the matter. I was decidedly tickled at his views. Most soldiers who have tried the "fun" of war awhile are disposed to be a little gratified at seeing Gov. Brown's "exempts" depart.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.—A gallant achievement by Gen. Van Dorn is the chief event of the past week. General Bragg's official report puts the number of prisoners at five regiments, 2200 officers and men.

Capt. Maffitt has made Wall street wince by the capture and destruction of a ship and cargo worth a million and a half of dollars. She belonged to an old and wealthy abolition house.

The yankees have for the fourth time withdrawn from the bombardment of Fort McAlister, and have as yet made no demonstration against Charleston. Their inaction is surprising. There are vague reports, which we do not credit, that Burnside and Foster are in Newbern with a very large force.

No mail this morning from Wilmington or the South.

YANKEE SAILORS CAPTURED.—We learn that eleven yankees came ashore in the neighborhood of Fort Caswell a few days ago, on a plundering expedition for fresh meat, and were captured and brought to Wilmington. They had killed a cow when caught.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—We happened accidentally to see at the store of Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co. the list of sales of the two parcels of "Subscription Corn," the second lot of which was received a few days ago. It will be recollected that some 25 or 30 citizens of this town recently subscribed $16,000 to purchase Corn in the Eastern part of the State to be sold here at cost and charges. The difficulty in procuring transportation has prevented the accomplishment of the object of the subscribers to its full extent, they having been enabled to procure so far only about 2300 bushels. The first lot of about 1700 bushels was received when corn was selling at about $3 a bushel, and it was sold at $2. The second lot of about 600 bushels arrived when the article was selling in the streets at $4 25, and was sold at $2 25. There were upwards of 400 purchasers of the first, and 184 of the second lot, nearly all of whom are women, and wives or mothers of soldiers. The reader may imagine the relief thus afforded to hundreds of families, and probably thousands of persons, who have been sadly oppressed by the terrible prices of every article of food—to say nothing of the heart-felt pleasure derived by those who projected and carried out the scheme.

The position of Messrs. Williams & Co. has certainly been no sinecure, except in the consciousness of having contributed more than all others to so good a work. The managing committee of the subscribers showed good sense in selecting them to do the work.

A great deal more corn has been purchased and will be brought here whenever transportation can be had.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the Senate was engaged in discussing the impressment bill, and the House was occupied with the tax bill in secret session.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Gen. Van Dorn's Late Victory.—CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—The following official despatch has been received of Gen. Van Dorn's late engagement.

TULLAHOMA, March 6.—To Col. B. S. Ewell.—The enemy attacked Gen. Van Dorn yesterday at Thompson's Station, between Columbia and Franklin. He drove them back handsomely, and captured five regiments of infantry, numbering twenty-two hundred officers and men. Our loss not yet reported.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

From Port Hudson.—PORT HUDSON, March 6.—Most reliable intelligence, and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. Preparations now being made by Banks's army point unmistakably to an early advance. His force is fully 30,000. It is the opinion of our military that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among our officers, in their ability to defeat the enemy.

The latest information from Baton Rouge confirms the report of disaffection in the abolition ranks. It is also stated that Banks is opposed to an attack, but that he has received orders from the War Department to move.

Gone.—SAVANNAH, March 6.—It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's ironclads have left the Ogeechee river.

The Indianola.—A day or two ago the telegraph brought news that our troops had blown up this late prize to prevent its recapture by the yankees. The report is officially contradicted.

KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky House of Commons has adopted resolutions affirming the State's loyalty to Lincolndom, but denouncing Lincolnism, declining compensated emancipation, recommending a National Convention for amending the Constitution and restoring the Union, and a Mississippi Valley Convention to consult for the preservation of the whole Government, and preventing one or more States from seizing the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Resigned.—In an address to his Brigade, informing them of his resignation, Brig. Gen. Toomba says, "Under existing circumstances, in my judgment, I could no longer hold my commission under President Davis with advantage to my country, or to you, or with honor to myself."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Hospital in Goldsboro', 27th Feb., of pneumonia, private David Green, of Bunting's Battery.

In Wilmington, March 1st, Mr. W. H. Wescott, Co C, 30th Reg't, aged 21 years, 9 months and 8 days, of Brunswick Co.

On the 18th February, at the hospital near Danville, Va., Wm. Paisley Hanner, of Co G, (Orange Guards,) 27th regiment, aged 18.

On the 10th October, in Maryland, Samuel T. Gee, of Chatham, in the 33d year of his age, a private in company A, 15th Regiment.

Of Pneumonia, at Lynchburg, Va., 7th Feb., William A. Culverhouse, in the 23d year of his age, of Salisbury, a member of Co. B, 57th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—My son Henry House was a volunteer and went to Virginia, and has not been heard from since last August, and I wish you to ask any and all persons in Virginia and North Carolina, if they know anything of him. If any person knows any thing of my son, I would be very grateful if they will write to me at Monk's Store, Sampson County, N. C. I wish to know if my son is dead or alive, as I have not heard from him in so long. Please ask all the Editors in Virginia and North Carolina to publish the same and you will oblige your friend,

MARY HOUSE.

March 6, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: $20 from a gentleman (through Mr E J Hale;) Miss Eliza King $2, 2 blankets; Miss Sarah Ann Sinclair 1 shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs W C Troy 2 jars pickles, 1 do preserves; Mrs M E Pemberton 8 prs socks; Miss Joanna Campbell 3 prs socks; Miss Barbry Campbell 2 prs socks; Miss Ann Colvin 1 pr gloves; Mrs Kershaw 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Miss Susan Smith 1 large turkey (sold for $5 40,) 1 lot of dried fruit, 9 bottles catsup; Mrs E Pemberton 2 bottles catsup.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society acknowledges the receipt of 1 pr socks from Miss Mary Daingerfield.

The next meeting will be at the residence of Mr. Worth on Haymount.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow me through your paper to tender my sincere thanks to the Young Ladies' Knitting Society, for a donation of fifty-nine prs socks and fourteen prs gloves, to Co. E, 26th Ga. Vols. To this noble society, so generous in its gifts to the soldiers of sister States, my company and myself are under obligations always to be remembered with pleasure.

E. L. PEARCE,
Capt. Co. E, 26th Ga. Vol.

March 6, 1863.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, 24th Dec. by Rev. R. R. Moore, Dr. MURDO STREET to Mrs. MARY J. SILER.

DIED,

On the 25th of February MARY A. McHARGUE, wife of James McHargue, of Robeson County, aged 35 years.

Near Carthage, on the 26th February, Mrs. LOVINA RITTER, wife of Lewis H. Ritter, in the 41st year of her age. We hope our loss is her gain.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

At the residence of Gen'l Robinson, near Benton, Lowndes county, Ala., on 27th Jan'y, Col. FRANCIS T LEAK, of Tippah county, Miss., in the 61st year of his age.

He was a native of Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., where he resided until the year 1834, when upon the opening of the Chickasaw section in North Mississippi, he removed and settled near Salem. At this place he remained in the quiet pursuit of agriculture, enjoying the comforts of his own happy fireside, surrounded by a numerous family and a large circle of devoted friends, until the approach of the Abolition army made it unsafe for a man of his known devotion to the interests of the South to remain any longer. Banished from his home, he sought a place of refuge from the enemies of his country, and temporarily stopping with a friend of his youth and a relative, he was seized with a fever, which terminated his earthly existence. His disease was the result of exposure, coupled with anxiety in regard to a beloved son, a prisoner among the enemy, who fell, severely wounded, at Perryville, Ken., in October last.

Col. Leak was no ordinary man. Quiet and unobtrusive, he was content to discharge his duties to his country and to his fellow-man without ostentation. Endowed by his Maker with a strong intellect, he had cultivated it by reading and observation, until his opinion upon matters of business, public or private, was always highly valued and often sought for by his acquaintances. To this he added the virtues of a gentleman and a Christian. Possessed of an ample fortune—acquired chiefly by his own industry—he dispensed his charities with a liberal hand: Hospitable and kind, his house was the *home* of his friends; and never forgetting the land of his birth, he always opened his doors with a particular welcome to every citizen of North Carolina, treating all such visiters as neighbors and friends. Gentle and loving, a sincere and devoted friend, he was the idol of the large circle in which he moved, and his death has cast a shadow over many a heart. An ardent friend of the Confederate States, he was among the first to show his devotion to its cause, by tendering the Government pecuniary aid for its defence, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Ala.

In 1825 and 1826, when quite a young man, he represented his native county in the Senate of the State. Withdrawing from public life, ill-suited to his tastes, he often declined to re-enter it, both in this and his adopted State, although warmly urged to do so. He felt that the "post of honor" for him was the "private station," and in that he would find a peace of mind, a calm and quiet enjoyment, which no worldly honors could bestow.

The grave has closed over him, and his disembodied spirit has gone to his Maker. His bereaved family, stricken with a heavy blow, have the consolation that he died in the calm confidence of a Christian's reward. Endeared to them by every feeling which makes life desirable, loved and idolized by his wife and children, his death to them was a grievous and sore affliction, and knowing as they did his Christian virtues, they can well realize his remark upon his death-bed that "were it not for his dear family, he would cheerfully go to meet his many friends, who stood waiting to welcome him in Heaven." "He wrapped the drapery of his couch about him," and conscious of a life well spent, "fell into pleasant dreams": And his family and friends, cherishing his memory, can have no higher hope or ambition than to live as he lived and die as he died, trusting in the promises of the Son of God. Com.

An Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c. That the sum of one million dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use and benefit of the wives and families of indigent soldiers, who now are, or may hereafter be in the service of the State, or Confederate States, and all of the wives and families of all indigent soldiers who have been or may hereafter be killed or die of the army or service of the country.

2. That at the earliest practicable time, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of each Court to notify the justices of his county to meet in the Court House, for the purpose of electing some person, to be styled a County Commissioner, a majority of the Magistrates being present.

3. That the sum of one million dollars, as aforesaid, be equally divided amongst the several counties of the State, according to the *white population*, to be ascertained by the census of 1860.

4. That as soon as the Commissioner aforesaid, shall be elected and enter into bond with approved security, by the Court, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the State to pay said Commissioner the amount due his county, of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the Treasurer shall be allowed for the same in the settlement of his accounts.

5. That at the Court and at the time of the appointment of the County Commissioner, it shall be the duty of the Court to direct and establish such rules and regulations in the division and distribution of the money appropriated to the use and benefit of the wives and families of the indigent soldiers as to afford the greatest relief and comfort to them, whether the same shall be paid them in the whole, or in part, in cash or provisions, with power to purchase or receive produce or provisions of any kind from the State, in lieu of money, or such amount as the Court shall from time to time prescribe.

6. That all counties that are or may be in the possession of the enemy shall receive the amount that they may be entitled to under the provisions of this act in N. Carolina Treasury notes, and that the said counties shall receive the money direct from the Treasurer of the State without being subjected to the provisions of the bill in regard to the action of the justices, the said amount of money to be paid to the County Trustees of said Counties, and to be by them distributed according to the provisions of this bill. The said Trustees giving bond to the State in double the amount received by them to be distributed.

7. That this Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S CARGO.—The articles captured with the Princess Royal off Charleston cost £78,809, about $400,000. They and the vessel belonged to an English firm in Manchester which has rendered much service to the Confederacy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 9.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Lard 70.

Bacon 70.
Beef 80 to 85 by the side.
Butter 1 25 to 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50 at retail.
Cotton 18 to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 15 cts. per lb., Peaches 20.
Eggs 40 to 50 per dozen.
Flour—Family $45. Super $48, Fine $40.
Forage—Fodder 8 25 to 8 50 per hundred; Hay $2; Shucks $2.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn 4 25. Wheat $6 to $8. Rye $5. Oats 2 25. Peas $5 to $6.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 50.
Leather—Sole $8 50 per lb., Upper $4 to 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $16 to $18; Peach Brandy $16 to $18.
Molasses—N O $6 to $8 per gallon.
Nails—None to be had.
Pork 40.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 4 50 to $5, Sweet 2 75.
Rice, 17½ to 20 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 85 to $1.
Salt—Sound 12½ to 17½ cents per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 86 to 65c.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70. Wool 2 00.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 4.

Beef cattle 20 to 30. Bacon, 65 to 70. Butter $1 to 1 25. Corn Meal $8 50. Flour, super $48 to $50. Lard 65 to 70. Molasses $6 to $8. Potatoes, sweet $3 to 3 75; Irish $10. Pork fresh 40 to 45. Pea Nuts $5 50 to $6 50. Sound Salt $5 to $6; Alum $10. Sugar 70 to 80 by hhd. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 70 to 75. Tallow 65 to 70. Yarn 6 50 to $7.

Flour, Coffee, Tea and Sugar
AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 3 o'clock, I shall sell at Auction,
12 bbls. Flour.
3 bbls. Brown Sugar.
Imperial and Gunpowder Tea.
A lot of Rio Coffee.
A variety of other articles.

JOHN H. COOK Auct'r.
March 9, 1863. 1t

Java Coffee and Old Madeira Wine
AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 3 o'clock, I shall sell at Auction,
1 sack Old JAVA COFFEE.
50 bottles Old MADEIRA WINE.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 9, 1863. 1t

Stocks and Bonds at Auction.

ON Thursday the 18th inst., at 12 M, I shall sell at Auction,
8 shares Stock of the Bank Cape Fear.
$1000 of 6 per cent. State Stocks.
$1000 of 8 per cent. State Stocks.

JOHN H. COOK.
March 9, 1863. 1t

HOTEL FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed to me by P. Shemwell for certain purposes therein named, I shall sell for Cash, on Wednesday the 1st of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, the Hotel known as the SHEMWELL HOUSE, on Green St., in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., with Kitchen attached. Sale to take place on the premises. The House is a brick building, three stories high, containing 19 large rooms; fronts 44 by 65 feet. The Kitchen contains 7 rooms; framed building; fronts on Bow street 30 by 75 feet, each room has a fire place. The House lot fronts 44 and runs back about 100 feet.

Persons wishing to examine the property are referred to Mr. S. Brandt who resides on the premises.

The property is in good repair. Persons wishing to invest in real estate have an opportunity of securing a substantial and valuable piece of property.

ALLEN McCORQUODALE, Trustee.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Feb. 25. 9-ts

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday March 30th, 1863, on a credit of six months,
Two likely NEGRO GIRLS, aged 12 and 14 years.
Also 1 double barrel shot gun.
1 Revolver.
2 Silver Watches.
1 Gold Watch.
1 Set Surveyors' Instruments.
2 shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, belonging to the Estate of M. W. Jessup, dec'd

JAMES M. JESSUP, Adm'r.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
March 7. 9tspd

NOTICE.

THE sale of property advertised by me in the Fayetteville Observer to take place on the 12th of March is hereby changed as follows: I will sell on Thursday 12th March, at my dwelling house, one tract of good piney LAND, containing 115 acres, summer residence, with all necessary buildings thereon. There are about 30 acres of said land cleared and under fence. I will also sell 2 Horses, 1 Mule, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Peas, Salt and 15 gallons Syrup, together with other articles not enumerated. I will also sell two Negro men and hire out several others. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN F. BYRNE.
March 6. 11pd

TO HIRE,

FOR the balance of the year, six Boys and Girls, and one Woman, a good house servant. Apply to

D. McLAURIN.
March 9, 1863. 9-4t

At a Meeting of the Mayor and

Commissioners, held on the 6th March 1863, the following Ordinance was passed, viz:—

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to revive and amend an Ordinance to regulate the Market.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the under part of the Town House is ordained and established the market place for said Town, subject to the following Rules and Regulations, or such other as may be from time to time adopted by the Board of Commissioners for that purpose.

2. There shall be a Clerk for the Market appointed, with such a salary as shall be a reasonable compensation for his services, and the Mayor, whenever he may deem it necessary, shall appoint at his discretion any number of Policemen, whose duty it shall be to attend every morning, from the first day of April until the first day of October until eight and a half o'clock, and from the first day of October until the first day of April until 9 o'clock, and who shall be vested with the authority of a Constable; and whose further duty it shall be to see that such rules and regulations as are or may hereafter be established for the regulation of the market be duly observed; to keep the market clean; to superintend the weights and measures; shall cast up the account of any article that he or they may be required to do, either by the buyer or seller, (in case of dispute;) shall see that such articles as are exposed for sale in the market are of good and wholesome quality; shall see that no unfairness is practised; that all who have business at the market-place, either as buyers or sellers, have an equal chance in the market.

3. All such articles as are usually brought to market, for the ordinary and daily consumption of the inhabitants, to-wit: Fresh pork, beef, mutton, veal, venison, poultry of all kinds, fish, cheese, butter and hog's lard, except in tubs or kegs of 50 lbs and upwards, bacon, in quantities of 100 lbs. and upwards, eggs, vegetables of all kinds, fruit, meals of all kinds, corn, peas, oats, rice except in casks, and all kinds of grain that is brought to market in small vehicles or carts or on horses, shall only be exposed or offered for sale at the market-place, or within the market square, until after seven and a half o'clock A. M. from 1st April to 1st October, and until after 8 o'clock A. M. from 1st Oct. to 1st April; and any person who shall buy any of the aforementioned articles, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this law, within the limits of Fayetteville, (Lower Fayetteville excepted,) shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by warrant to be tried and adjudged by the Mayor, one-half to the use of the informer and the other to the use of the Town.

4. No person shall purchase in market, within the market square, or on the street, any of the aforementioned articles, for the purpose of selling again at an advanced price, until after the hours of market aforementioned, on penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered as provided in the 3d section of this Ordinance, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the Town. And any person who shall sell any of the articles enumerated in this Ordinance, contrary to this and the preceding section of this Ordinance, after being warned of the prohibition, shall be subject to like penalties with the buyer. And any person known to be a dealer in such articles, whether keeping a store or shop in Town or not, who shall buy any of the above enumerated articles for this or any other market, before the expiration of the market hours aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of violating the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance. And any person encouraging a violation or evasion of this Ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of Ten Dollars.

5. All articles sold by weight shall be weighed in scales, (except beef in quarters or smaller meats by the carcase,) on penalty of forfeiting five shillings for each and every offence.

6. No person shall raise upon the price of any article after it is brought into market, but shall sell the whole they have of any article in market, at a price no higher than they began to sell at, on a penalty equal to such article so sold.

7. Any person offering for sale in open market any article of a bad or unwholesome quality, or who shall sell any article by a false weight or measure, shall forfeit such article.

8. The butchers belonging to the Town may in their option lease stalls for their exclusive use; but in case all the stalls should be taken up, any of them so leased (unoccupied by the person leasing,) shall be free for the use of any other person: Provided always, That such temporary occupant shall give them up to the person leasing, when required, and in such order as they found them.

9. The Clerk of the Market shall collect from those persons who shall sell meat in the market, and have not leased a stall,—for each beef, 40 cts.; for each hog, mutton or other small carcase, 10 cts. And no person shall be subject to any charge for any other article sold in market—which shall be free and equal for the use of all persons whatever, belonging to either town or country.

10. That one of the stalls shall be kept entirely for the use of such of the country people as bring meat to market, and that the clerk purchase scales and weights for the same. From the Minutes.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.
Presbyterian copy 3t. 9-law3t

The following appointments were made:—
R M Orrell, Chief Fire Warden.
A M Campbell, John W Welsh, C A McMillan, A H Delaney, R W Hardie, J C Poe, Assistant Fire Wardens.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Ward No 2. S T Hawley, J A McLauchlin, J Kershaw, Isaac Hollingsworth.
No 2, M McKinnon, C E Leete, J Shaw, P Taylor.
No 3, E L Pemberton, J H Cook, A Johnson, Jr, Dr McDuffie.
No 4, R M Orrell, J A Pemberton, J B Troy, A M Johnson.
No 5, A A McKethan, W Prior, R W Hardie, J M Williams.
No 6, D A Ray, Dr McRae, J C Poe, J G Cook.
No 7, Wm Warden, W Draughon, W J Anderson, J A King.

From the Minutes,
9-1t A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

Wanted Immediately,

10.000 GOOD JUNIPER SHINGLES, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

—ALSO—

A yoke of large, well broke OXEN. Apply to
D. ANDERSON & CO.,
Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 7, 1863. 9tf

WANTED,

BANK NOTES of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia.
Also, North Carolina six per cent. Fundable Notes.
Also, North Carolina six per cent Bonds, new issue.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brokers, Raleigh, N. C.
March 9. 9tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of the late James W. Murphy will find their notes and accounts at the office of

W. B. WRIGHT.
March 7. 9-3t

NOTICE.

PERSONS idebted to the Estates of Robert Williams and John Royal are hereby requested to make payment.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Owensville, March 3, 1863. 8*2tpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late George W. Gee, will present them to the subscriber in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to the said G W. Gee are requested to make immediate payment.

J. R. McDUFFIE, Ex'r.
March 9, 1863. 9-4tpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 15 NEGROES, boys and girls from 12 to 16; also 4 women with one or two children each, about 18 years of age or less. Persons having such property to dispose of would find it to their interest to call on me or address me at Red Springs, Robeson county. I will pay fair cash prices.

HECTOR McNEILL.
March 5, 1863. 9*6tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.
March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3m

N. C. Standard copy 2 mos. weekly; bill to W. H. A.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE!
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Cargoes Br. Steam Ships "Douro and Eagle," Direct from England, at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Room No. 1, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, the following valuable and desirable articles, comprising cargoes of above mentioned Steamers, direct from England, viz:

GROCERIES.

20 Chests Superior Young Hyson Tea,
40 " " Gunpowder "
5 " " Twankey "
18 " " Souchong "
25 " " Congo "
10 cases best Sperm Candles,
380 sacks Liverpool G A Salt,
50 cases Martel Extra Cognac Brandy,
260 boxes Extra Tin Plate, 14 by 20.

DRUGS, &c.

90 kegs Br Carb Soda,
72 Drums best boiled Linseed Oil,
300 ounces Quinine,
55 barrels Epsom Salts,
7 cases fine Mustard,
7 " Superb do.
8 casks Black Lead,
6 cases Cream Tartar,
5 cases Borax,
3 barrels Copperas,
8 cases Castor Oil,
30 dozen " " (20 oz.)
4 casks Floy, Anthemides,
1 case Gum Tragavanth,
50 pounds Quicksilver,
5 cases Canig Juice,
1 case Pownd's Cubeb.
1 " Calomel,
1 " Balsam Copavia,
1 " Oil Lemons,
1 " Cantharides,
1 " Carb. Ammonia, Opium, Cevate Cancel, Pulv. Rhei Rad,
1 " Hamdas Nig, Spts. Ammon Co, Sp. Nitus, dulc,
1 " Pulv. Ipecac, Potass Iodid, Dovers Powders,
3 cases Camphor, Cevat Resina, Sponge, Argent Nit,
1 case Teas Cit Et Quinine, Cevat Calam Resina,
1 " Pulv Rhei Rad, Cream Tart, Pulv Culebebe,
1 " Zingie Jam, Fil Sydrag, Arrow Root, Chlorodyne,
1 " Acet Morphia, Emphytia, Plumbi,
1 " Ext. Coloc Co. Rhei Rad, Pulv Opic,
1 " Gum Tart, Tinc Sydrag Fost.

LEATHER, SHOES, &c.

1 bale Harness Leather, (extra.)
2 bales English Tanned Leather,

NOW, AND THEN.

The Richmond Examiner has the following comparison of the situation of things now with that which existed a year ago. It is cheering, and true:—

The month of February has gone by without advantage gained in any quarter by the enemy. A month, which, last year, was full of disater to the South, has now passed, without any misfortune or discomfiture whatever to our cause. The sequel of the high water season bids fair to prove as free from calamity, as last year at this time it teemed with coming woes. Then, the enemy was strong, defiant and menacing all around our borders; while we were at all points unprepared, weak and despondent. We were without armies, without fortifications, without preparation, without plan, and without almost nerve or courage in any department of the Executive, from head to foot. Norfolk was about to be evacuated; the noble Merrimac to be blown up; Port Royal was to be stormed and taken, Manassas to be abandoned; Columbus, Island Ten, Memphis, Nashville, Middle and West Tennessee and North Alabama and Mississippi occupied by the enemy, New Orleans and Louisiana lost without a blow, the Virginia Valley with all its meat and forage overrun; Eastern North Carolina, with its stores of grain taken from us, Richmond stripped and denuded for flight, and special trains ordered for a melancholy official hegira from the Confederate capital. The cause of the South was clouded with gloom, and the stout heart of the people, though not despairing, was oppressed with a despondency which found no relief in a single prospect or promise of better fortune.

The contrast between the present period and that twelve months ago, is not less striking than cheering. The whole scene is reversed; and although the season is of all others the one most auspicious for the enemy, and inauspicious for ourselves; we are now the party full of hope, confidence and defiance; they, of despondency and distrust. Richmond is scarcely menaced; and though it were ever so formidably theatened, is in a condition to be successfully defended by sixty thousand men (effective) against all the forces which could be mustered against her.

Vicksburg, second in importance only to Richmond, is confidently believed impregnable. The most formidable war vessels of the enemy have succeded in running past its batteries only to be speedily captured by our en erprising forces below, and to become invaluable acquisitions, at no cost at all, to our now promising little navy.

Charleston, which seems to be the special object of Yankee malignity and desire, and which, in commercial importance, ranks second in value to no city in the Confederacy, is as strong, confident and defiant as Vicksburg. The morbid apprehension of gunboats which last year haunted the imagination of our people has given way to a national appreciation of their capacity for inflicting injury; and so far from dreading encounter with them at Charleston and Vicksburg, our forces are impatient for the onslaught.

The condition of affairs before Chattanooga, where operations in the open field are in prospect, is equally hopeful. We have there our best disciplinarian and organizer of troops in the person of General Bragg; and our best manœuvrer in open field of great bodies of men, in the person of General Johnston. To this happy combination of talent in the heads of that army is added veteran troops admirably disciplined, confident of superiority to the enemy, and led by a corps of officers distinguished for their courage, enterprise, experience and military ability.

In no quarter of the military field do our affairs wear a sombre air or even doubtful aspect. The cheerfulness and confidence of the troops are surprising. Everything that the highest military ability and skill could effect in the work of preparation has been accomplished, under the direction of such approved engineers as Lee in Virginia, Gustavus Smith in North Carolina, Beauregard in South Carolina and Georgia, and Johnston in the West. No man, woman or child in the whole South fears that a military blunder will be committed by the present leaders of the different armies. All are confident that the troops will do their duty without exception; and that they will be so disposed by the Generals that not a man will be lost without necessity, and not a blow struck without effect.

The contrast between the present feeling in this respect, and that which prevailed a year ago, is itself conducive of the result, not only of the campaign now opening, but of the war. Some decided military success is a necessity to the North, not only with respect to the stability of Lincoln's administration, and the consent of the people to a longer prosecution of hostilities; but to the integrity of the armies in the field. We are in condition to bear many reverses with equanimity; and yet have all the chances of success in our favor. The enemy, on the contrary, are in circumstances to be ruined by discomfiture; and yet have little prospect of achieving any decided success.

Execution of a Deserter.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, writing from near Fredericksburg, Feb'y 25th, thus relates "the execution of the sentence of death upon William A. Tomlin, private, company B, 38th N. C. regiment, which was done yesterday the 23d. The convict had been an enlisted soldier nearly twelve months, but had never done duty, being under guard as a deserter. He was one of those abandoned characters who could evade the vigilance of the civil officers, after the perpetration of a heinous crime, by a change of locality, a feigned name, a new avocation or some other fraud. According to his own narrative, he was aged 23 years, had roamed over North and South Carolina as preacher, colporteur, doctor, pill seller, &c., under 12 different names, (too tedious to mention,) his true name being N. A. H. Claunch, was born and partly raised at Jamestown, Guilford County, N. C., had married three wives, all of whom are now living, had murdered two men, one of whom was his brother. Much of such matter was developed on the trial, all of which tended to make the culprit a fit example to expiate the crime of which he was found guilty, and which the good soldiers interest and justice to our country so much demanded.

"Being found guilty of desertion and of inducing others to do so, by a court martial, sentence of death being passed and confirmed, the day was appointed for the execution in the presence of the brigade. Early Monday morning, the brigade, under the command of our excellent Col. W. J. Hoke, was formed, making three sides of a parallelogram. The prisoner, seemingly a willing victim, was marched up to a stake in the middle of the fourth side, and being secured, the guard formed 15 steps inside the parallelogram, the prisoner's back being towards them, the commanding officer stepped back to the guard and commanded, ready! aim! fire! when the prisoner fell a lifeless corpse, pierced by ten minnie balls, two of which went through his head. Considering the snow was about a foot deep, and the weather was extremely cold, it was a gloomy and sad spectacle. I conjecture the example will have a happy effect on our troops."

Plant Corn.—"Let every man, woman and child at home," says the Mobile Register, "with a yard square of ground, scratch it and put it in corn. Every grain carefully entrusted to the fruitful earth, is a mite of contribution to the Nation's liberty. Every acre of cotton planted is a comfort to our enemies, and a nail in the coffin of Confederate independence."

TAXES.

The Committee on Ways and Means has reported a bill to the House of Representatives. The first section declares that a tax of one per centum shall be levied and collected on the value of all real and personal property, money and credits held on the 1st of Jan'y, 1863, except such as may be employed in a licensed business or the profits of which are specially taxed.

Every profession or trade is specially taxed. *Bankers* $300 license and 10 per cent. on the gross amount of profits. *Auctioneers* $25 license and one per cent. on gross amount of sales. *Wholesale dealers* in liquors $100 license, and one per cent. on gross amount of sales. *Distillers* $100 license and ten per cent. on gross amount of sales. *Hotel-keepers* $20 license and ten per cent. on gross amount of profits. Keepers of eating houses the same. *Brokers* $100 license and 10 per cent. on gross amount of profits. *Livery stables* $25 license and one per cent. on gross profits. *Cattle-brokers* $25 license and one per cent. on sales. *Butchers and Bakers* the same. *Feddlers* $50 license and one per cent. on sales. *Apothecaries* $25 license and one per cent. on gross amount of sales. *Lawyers and Doctors* $25 license, each, and one per cent. on gross amount of receipts. *Confectioners* $25 license and one per cent. on gross amount of sales. On salaries under $1,500 one per cent., and for all excess 2 per cent. Banks, Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, Gas, Fire, Marine, Telegraph, and Manufacturing Companies, 14 per cent. on dividends and sums added to surplus funds. Insurance Companies, in addition, one per cent. on gross receipts of each quarter.

Property excepted from taxation:—head of a family with less than $1,000 value, of schools, colleges, &c.—Fire engines—books and family portraits and pictures—farming implements—agricultural products in hands of producer.

The final section implies that there is to be a new assessment by which this tax is to be levied. That is, while the government seizes the property of citizens at its own price and without regard to the inflation of the currency, the property for taxation to be valued in the depreciated money.

The committee has omitted one most fruitful source of revenue—that of stamps—which would yield largely, with little oppression to individuals.

Much may and no doubt will be said of this or any similar scheme of taxation. It makes no exceptions of districts overrun and devastated by the enemy, or of States in their occupancy. The bill may be voted by a majority, whose constituents will have no part or lot in footing the bill.

Richmond Whig.

Northwestern Virginia.—We like exceedingly the looks of things in Northwestern Virginia. The people there are "following the fashion" of the Northwestern States, and are boldly moving against Lincoln and his despotism. Pierpont's bogus government is getting into bad odor, and is openly and severely denounced by leading and influential men, who have heretofore not co-operated with the South. An election was to have been held, on the 12th inst., for delegates to a Convention of the people of the new State; and a number of anti-new State candidates for the Convention, of influence and power with the people, were announced, and were boldly harangueing the sovereigns at different points. In Wheeling, a few days before the election, as we see by a late number of the Black Republican Intelligencer, of that city, which has been kindly furnished us by an intelligent lady friend, a large meeting was held at the Court House which was addressed by Mr. Richardson, a candidate on the anti-new State platform and by the Honorable Sherrard Clemens, who took the same position. The meeting was not only a large one, but it was enthusiastic, and the utterances of the speakers were warmly applauded. The Black Republican paper, which gives us this most gratifying intelligence, tries to break the force of these popular demonstrations; but it is evidently "no go." Referring to Mr. Richardson's speech it says: "He spoke of the unauthorized suspension of the *habeas corpus*—the worthlessness of green-backs, and the black tide of tyranny that was sweeping over the country. All this was very ingeniously interpersed with frequent allusions to Abolition, which were received by the audience with demonstrations of great joy. He concluded by urging upon the people the great importance of their at once asserting their manhood," &c. Good for Mr. Richardson! The right sort of talk in the right place—right under the eaves of the capitol of the pretended, "bogus," counterfeit new State!

Speaking of Mr. Clemens' effort, this same Black Republican editor says: "He was greeted with applause. He belched forth such a vindictive tirade of abuse against the restored Government and the proposed new State as we have never heard equalled. He said he had had a padlock on his mouth, and manacles on his wrists and shackles on his legs, and he tore them off and stood up like a defiant freeman. He gave a detailed account of the manner in which the usurped Gov't and the new State movement were inaugurated and the temptations which had encountered in his efforts to keep his hands clear of the business. He pitched into Gov. Pierpont, Auditor Crane, Senator Wiley, Gen. Wheat, A. B. Caldwell and all their principles and practices."

Mr. Clemens said that although he had been under a cloud, somewhat, for a long period, he had always been unalterably opposed to the division of Virginia."—*Rockingham (Va.) Reg.*

The Women of the West.—Our informant, who gave us the facts in regard to the capture of the Queen of the West on Red River, and who was forced to go with the Queen down the Atchafalaya, relates the following incident:

At one of the places burnt by the Queen, and owned by a lady who had been thus villainously left houseless, the valiant commander attempted to converse with her on the bank from the deck of his boat. She proved true pluck for him. He asked her:

"Madam, have you a father, brothers or any other relatives in this war?"

The lady was quite young, a widow, with two young boys of five and seven years of age by her side. She answered, in sight of the smouldering ruins of her home:

"I have two brothers in the army; and if you keep on this war twelve years longer (pressing the heads of her boys,) I shall have *two sons to fight you till their death!* I expect nothing better than murder and arson from any of your tribe."

The commander sloped to his gun-room, while the lady and boys cheered the departure of the Queen of the West with the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

Natchez Courier.

Have any earnest and effectual measures been taken to encourage and foster our own resources of mines and forests? What has been done by State or Confederate authorities to bring out our own iron, coal, copper, zinc, &c.? What has been done to increase supplies of the many valuable medicines furnished by our fields and forests?

It is reported that every steamer arriving at a Confederate port has brought largely of iron and copper, and other materials, which could and should have been furnished at home. It is also reported that large orders have been sent abroad for medicines like seneca snakeroot, puccoon and other roots, abundantly, if not extensively, found on our own soil. Is this the way to encourage self-reliance and establish independence?

Charleston Courier.

The Richmond Dispatch has received New York papers of the 23d inst. The following is a summary of the news:

George N. Sanders sailed from Halifax on the 21st for Europe. He had Confederate dispatches with him.

Maj. Gen. Cassius M. Clay has been commissioned U. S. Minister to Russia, vice Simon Cameron, resigned.

The fact that a large number of ambulances were shipped from Cincinnati on February 16 with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is taken as indicative of an early engagement by Rosecrans' army.

The New York Times has private advices confirming, to some extent, the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks's command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the 133d regiment of New York Volunteers have resigned and one Brigadier General has flatly refused to recognize the colored troops, or to march with them.

A dispatch dated Feb. 17, states that the success of Gen. Grant's new cut-off in the rear of Vicksburg, is now the talk in military circles. Within a fortnight gunboats and transports will pass through the new channel, completely circumventing Vicksburg. Contrabands are seized wherever found and pressed into service to cut trees, dig up stumps, and clear out obstructions. About 3,400 are already at work. The Times says Gen. Grant's plan evidently is to surround the enemy by gunboats to prevent retreat, and then to take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

The Washington Republican states that a command has at last been definitely arranged for Gen. Butler, and adds that there is no more important field of operations on the continent than the one which will be embraced within the new department about to be given him.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 21st at 162.

The New York Times has the following paragraph:

Our veteran Army of the Mississippi is being depleted at a fearful rate; and a letter from "Off Vicksburg," which we publish this morning asserts that "since our army has been there over *one hundred men have every day* failed to respond to roll-call and been carried out never to return."

From Europe.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 8th ult., arrived at Boston on the 22d ult. The following is a summary of her news:—

The opening of the Parliament and the Queen's speech were sent out by the Glasgow and Nova Scotian. The speech contains very little of importance, except the following:

"Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties of the North American States because it has not yet seemed to her that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed, with the deepest concern, the desolating warfare which still rages in these regions, and she has witnessed, with heartfelt grief, the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts."

Earl Derby criticised the Queen's speech at length. He spoke in congratulatory terms on the Prince of Wales's marriage. He said he had no objection to raise against the course the Government had adopted in regard to the American war, but he regretted that the Government had not felt themselves justified in joining the attempt, in which they were invited by France, not to intervene, nor for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. Before he censured the course taken by the Government, it was but fair that he should say they were in possession of much better information than he was as to whether interference on their part would have been judicious. He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for recognizing the Southern States. There were only two cases on which recognition on the part of a neutral Power could be justified—namely: where there was no further struggle going on or where it was desirable in the interests of humanity that the great Powers should interfere in order to prevent the continuance of a desolating warfare. But in that case recognition, was always followed by something further. *It meant support by force of arms* of the claims of the country whose right was recognized, such as was the case on the separation of Belgium from Holland, and of Greece from Turkey. His conviction was that come what may, the reconstruction of the States as they formerly stood was absolutely impossible, and on the whole he approved the course which the Government had taken. [Cheers.] He then deplored the distress which the war had brought on the Lancashire operatives, and reviewed the foreign policy of the Government in regard to Italy, Greece, etc.

Earl Russell, in reply, justified the policy of non-intervention which the Government had pursued in the American war. The circumstances were very different from those which existed when Belgium was separated from Holland and Greece from Turkey; and, taking all matters into consideration, he thought the Government had taken the wisest course in their power to pursue. At the same time, he expressed the strong opinion that it would be impossible for the Union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established.

Earl Malmsbury expressed regret that England had not joined France in the proposed mediation.

Earl Gray took the contrary view.

In the Commons, M. Disraeli reviewed the Ministerial programme in detail and took some exceptions to it. Alluding to the distress in the cotton districts, he said the House might, on such occasions, expect to learn how long this state of things is likely to last; but for his own part, he could not but regard what was passing in America as revolution. He briefly sketched the rise of the Union, and expressed the opinion that the ultimate results of the war would be an America, very different to that known to our fathers, and even to this generation. There would be an America of armies, an America of diplomacy, and an America of turbulency and wars. He believed the course originally marked out by the Government was one honorable to the country, and beneficial to all its interests. He was greatly surprised in the autumn when an important member of the Government, apparently with the sanction of his colleagues, made a declaration which could only be regarded as an intention to recognize the Confederate Republic. He felt there was great vacillation and inconsistency on the part of the Government. The Foreign Secretary said that the North was fighting for empire, and the South for Independence; but the President of the Board of Trade alleged that the curse of slavery was at the bottom of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was warmly in favor of the South, but was followed by the Secretary of War, who avowed opinions diametrically opposed thereto, and lastly, the Chief Secretary for Ireland declared that it was his conviction that the Lord of Hosts was fighting for the Confederates. He found fault with sundry Government proceedings in their foreign policy.

Lord Palmerston replied, but said nothing of moment in regard to America.

At the opening of business in the Lords, the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time, with the formalities usual on such occasions.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Mr. Layard, in response to some explanations on the Brazilian difficulty, said he believed that friendly relations would soon be restored.

Mr. Bentinck made some remarks on the American war. He said that he believed that if the proposal to recognize the South was brought forward, it would be supported by Parliament.

The Times, adverting to the American question in Parliament, points out that the views of the opposition are the same as those of the Government. After a recess of six eventful months there is not a single statesman on either side who believes that the restoration of the Union on the terms of the original compact is possible; not one who believes that the forcible subjugation of the South is possible. Though there is one who declares that if such a conquest was practicable, it would only prove the political ruin of America. We arrive, then, at the one conclusion—that separation on peaceable terms and at the earliest moment is the result which the friends of America ought to desire.

A Paris letter gives a report that President Lincoln's Administration demands from France a categorical explanation of the Emperor's intentions in Mexico, and of the interpretation to be put on his letter to Gen. Forey.

The Times's city article says: "It is reported that an offer was made about two months ago, by certain parties in Paris, to negotiate a loan for the Confederate Government, of £5,000,000 sterling, on the basis of cotton at five pence per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain period, of exchanging his cotton for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer was partially accepted."

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 2.—Your [the Examiner's] correspondent has seen a copy of the N. Y. Herald of the 27th ult., and sends the following full summary of its contents.

The Conscription Bill in the North.—There is no information of the manner in which the Northern people have received the passage of the Conscription bill, excepting a paragraph in the Herald's Albany letter, which states that it has been received by the public with less excitement than was expected, and that the Democrats were delighted that its provisions would throw into the army all the abolitionists, who had become very domestic, since the war commenced, and seemed to have a constitutional antipathy to military life.

LONG LIVE ABRAHAM I!

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN, TEMPORARY DICTATOR."

Under this head the Herald's leading editorial declares that "the measures which have lately passed Congress, and others which will become laws, will practically invest Lincoln with all the powers of a Dictator." The scope of his authority and discretion will, as President of the United States, hardly be less than that of Louis Napoleon. Our whole political system, of the peace establishment, including the subordination of the Federal Government to the will of the States and *the people*, (italics our own) will be reversed." It continues that "the most remarkable revolution is within a few days of consummation," and that "on the 4th of March," the day of adjournment of the present Congress, President Lincoln will be clothed with dictatorial powers, political, military and financial, over State and citizen, and by the action of Congress, and under the authority of the Constitution. Nor do we think "that it can be successfully denied or contested, that in straining its warlike authority to the establishment of a temporary dictatorship at Washington, Congress has passed the barriers of the Constitution." * * * "It is possible that with a Napoleon or a Cromwell, clothed with this provisional dictatorship, there would be an end of our Republican institutions, and the beginning of an imperial establishment, but there is not the slightest danger of the abuse of power by President Lincoln for ambitious purposes." * * "Meanwhile accepting the plea of imperious necessity we cheerfully consent to this transformation of our President into a temporary dictator. * * We concur in these war measures of Congress, from still another view of the subject. They will admonish the great Powers of Europe that intervention against the Union is not to be thought of. Thus Louis Napoleon may perhaps be convinced that the time has arrived when, acting upon Mr. Seward's Congressional peace proposition, he may say to Jeff Davis and his Confederates, "Further resistance against the Federal Government is worse than useless. Accept the friendly offices of France in behalf of your submission to the Union. But in every view of the case, we are prepared to support President Lincoln even as a temporary dictator. Let us support him, and all that we have lost may be restored. But if we abandon him, all that we have, may be lost."

From Vicksburg.—A Cairo dispatch of the 26th inst., states that so much suffering is experienced at Vicksburg, in consequence of the blockade of the Mississippi, that it is thought the rebels will be compelled to evacuate.

From the Rappahannock Line.—The rebels are actively engaged in making raids across the Rappahannock. A picket guard of Union cavalry were pounced upon, on the Chantilly road, a few miles out from Centreville, on Thursday night, and all but one man captured, by a force of one hundred rebels, after firing two rounds.

It is also ascertained that a number of the rebels crossed the river the same night at Kelly's Ford, a few miles from Rappahannock Station, threatening Stafford Court House—that quite a large body occupy Warrenton, and that Stonewall Jackson is pushing up the Valley towards Strasburg.

From Port Royal—the Hunter-Foster Fued.—By an arrival from Port Royal, further information is received respecting the difficulty between Generals Hunter and Foster. Gen. Hunter has peremptorily ordered the staff of Gen. Foster to leave his department and proceed North by the first steamer, and he has also put Gen. Stevenson, of Foster's corps, under arrest at Hilton Head, for stating in conversation with his brother officers that he objected to the employment of negro troops in the Government service, and that he would sooner be beaten than employ them as soldiers. The Herald adds, that as Foster has since gone to Washington for instructions and again returned to Port Royal, it is probable that the difficulty as to the command will be settled.

From the West.—The news from the West is interesting. "From Kentucky we learn that the rebels are retreating from the State by way of Mount Sterling and Hasle Green, and that Col. Kunkle, with a force of 1800 men, was pursuing. On the other hand, dispatches from Cincinnati tell various stories of the progress of the Kentucky raid—one to the effect that Gen. Breckinridge is advancing on Lexington with 20,000 rebels, and that our troops were falling back on that point. The Yankee transport Hetty Gillam was captured with her cargo of forage and provisions, at a point five miles from Woodbury, on Barren River, and fears were entertained that the steamer D. B. Campbell, bound for Bowling Green, had shared the same fate.

The Yankees claim a victory over our forces now at Mount Sterling, after a sharp engagement.

The destruction of a Confederate steamer near Port Hudson, by the Indianola, is reported.

An attack was made on Wednesday, by a rebel band, on a train of cars filled with people going from Louisville to Nashville, at a place called Woodbury, twelve miles below Bowling Green. The cars were burned, and the locomotive sent ahead, in hope that it would collide with an upward bound passenger train, but the plan failed.

The Alabama.—The schr. Wm. Stairs, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, from Trinidad, reports that on Feb. 10th, in latitude 27, longitude 28, she exchanged signals with the Alabama.

From Washington.—In the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for a select committee to investigate the conduct of Colonel Gilbert, who lately dispersed the Frankfort Convention. Also, a resolution of inquiry into the arbitrary arrest of D. A. Mahoney and others. The latter was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 21 against 19.

The Committee of Conference has compromised all differences respecting the finance bill, excepting that relating to the Bank tax. The Herald says that "the financial measures seem to be but little understood. The general construction is, that Mr. Chase is now authorized to issue, besides the fifty millions of fractional currency, five hundred and fifty millions legal tender currency, all of this being in addition to the three hundred millions authorized by the Bank bill."

Maj. Gen. McDowell is acquitted of all charges by the verdict of the recent Court of Inquiry.

The ravages of small pox among the contrabands in Washington are depicted as fearful, the deaths at the principal station being fifteen a day. The Herald says medical attendance for them is impossible to be obtained. The poor creatures who have left comfortable homes to enjoy the boon of freedom, are dying like rotten sheep. They are half fed, destitute of bedding, and almost every necessary of life. In their anxiety to escape the horrors of their situation, they steal away from their quarters and spread the loathsome disease in every direction over the city.

Foreign News.—In an editorial on French mediation, the Herald argues that "France has shown no disposition for unfriendly interference and not the least sympathy for the rebel cause," and states that "it is highly probable that Napoleon will not only accept Seward's proposition, but ask the other crowned heads of Europe to unite with him in supporting it."

United States legal tender notes are selling in San Francisco at fifty cents on the dollar.

Financial.—At the Morning Stock Board gold sold as high as 172, closing in the afternoon at 171¼ bid. Virginia 6's 69½; North Carolina, 77; Missouri, 65½; Tennessee, 63.

The Northern Congress—The Conscription Bill.—The bill to enroll and call out the militia passed the Yankee House of Representatives, with amendments—yeas 115, nays 49.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*—yeas 24, nays 13.

From the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald we copy this paragraph:

It is understood that as soon as the conscription bill shall have passed the House, there will be a call made for six or eight hundred thousand men. It is expected that the soldiers, whose term of service is about expiring, will offer themselves as substitutes for the unwilling conscripts.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

The revolutionary and treasonable attitude assumed by the copperheads of Connecticut, in their recent convention, is attracting, as it should, the special attention of the Government. There is a limit to the forbearance of the Administration.

The New York World says: "It is manifest that on every side the most terrible and decisive battles of the whole war are about to take place."

The Baltimore Gazette says: If it be true that the weekly average of deaths in the army of Mississippi is seven hundred, the amount of sickness among the troops must be terrible in the extreme. Under such circumstances, the resumption of active operations, on the part of General Grant, appears to be quite as much a matter of necessity as of good policy."

A Nashville dispatch, February 27th, says:

"General Wheeler's whole force of four brigades of Rebel cavalry are this side of Columbia, Tenn., and reported to be carrying off all able-bodied contrabands South. A portion of this force are within four miles of Franklin. Last night the Federal lines were at Franklin and a large force under Col. Gilbert was at that place. No fears were entertained of an attack by the Rebels.

Later from Europe.—Northern papers bring later advices from Europe.

The Jura, from Liverpool 12th and Londonderry 13th of February, has arrived at Portland.

Mr. Mason was present at the Lord Mayor's banquet. In his speech he said that he anticipated a close and intimate relationship to be established between his Government and that of England at a day not far off. The declaration was received with much applause.

The London Times says Mr. Mason was much too fast; that present proceedings mean nothing.

The rebel steamer Sumter had escaped from Gibraltar, and the United States gunboat Tuscarora had sailed for Cadiz from Madeira.

It was stated that the new steamer No. 296 was in the Mersey on the 5th, and expected to sail in a few days for a rebel rendesvous.

Meetings have been held in England expressing warm sympathy for the North. Secession sympathizers attempted to disturb the meeting held at Everton.

In Liverpool, the cotton sales for the week amounted to 25,000 bales, the market closing dull at a decline of ⅛d. Consols closed at 92⅜ a 92⅝.

The Feeling in the Northwest.—There is no doubt that a very great feeling of disaffection is diffusing itself among the people of the Northwest. The Northern papers, even, do not attempt to disguise this, and a New York paper is frank enough to say that "the menace of another secession is equal to anything which preceded the rupture between the North and South."

Gunpowder.—An English paper has lately stated that Great Britain shipped 13,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, directly or indirectly during the first three months of 1862, to the Confederate States.

A Tender Fry.—In Greenwich, R. I., Cæsar Clark, aged 100 years, was married lately to Betsy Fry, a damsel of 70.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned practicing Physicians of the county of Bladen are compelled in *self-defence* to advance their charges for Professional services to double the former rates, except in cases purely surgical. Half yearly settlements must be made or interest will be charged on accounts.

D. B. GILLESPIE, M. D.
A. H. McDONLD, "
L. D. McMANNIN, "
W. A. BIZZELL, "
A. J. SHIPMAN, "
N. GRAHAM, "

March 2. 7-2m*

WAR NEWS.

Military Movements in Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, March 2.—On Wednesday last, Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, with detachments from the 1st, 2d and 3d Virginia cavalry, numbering five hundred men, crossed the Rappahannock seven miles above Fredericksburg, and fell upon a cavalry encampment at Harwood church. The enemy were dispersed with little resistance, and were pursued until they found refuge behind a heavy body of their infantry, our men killing, wounding and taking prisoners upwards of 200 of their number. Our troops then beat a retreat, bringing off their prisoners and a number of horses, and having lost in the affair only one man killed and one wounded. One hundred and fifty of the prisoners, among whom were two captains and three lieutenants, were brought to this city on Saturday. They represent six different regiments of cavalry and the 15th Massachusetts infantry.

On the same day, General William E Jones commanding a brigade in the valley, attacked and routed two brigades of the enemy at Edinburg, forty miles from Winchester, killing one hundred and taking between 300 and 500 prisoners.

In this charge the yankees are said to have offered but the feeblest resistance, and to have surrendered with evident feelings of satisfaction. Hardly had the attack been made than their white handkerchiefs were seen flapping in the wind, and the fire of our men arrested by this miniature display of the "white flag." It is said that nothing can exceed the demoralization of their army, and that their men are so disaffected and disgusted with the war, that they refuse to fight. The promptness and alacrity with which this party besought the immunity of the "white flag" would go to confirm the stories we have of their demoralization.—*Examiner.*

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, March 2. After all the reports and rumors we have had of Hooker's army "changing its base," it is now believed that the bulk and strength of his forces are yet above Fredericksburg. It has been ascertained that no material substraction has been made from the army operating there, and that, with the exception of 15,000 men—sent to some unknown point—the Yankee force is quite as strong and formidable in numbers as it has ever been. This gives a new phase to the situation about Fredericksburg, and will again make that old borough the centre of interest.—*Examiner.*

From Jackson, Miss.—JACKSON, Feb. 28.—The first train from the East since the disaster at Chuncky bridge has arrived to-day. Twenty-six bodies have been fished out of the river and another car has been reached containing some thirty bodies. General Price has arrived here.

The crisis learns that General Bragg has been assigned to the command of this Department.

JACKSON, February 24.—Banks is evidently moving on Port Hudson, and a battle is imminent.

Two deserters at Vicksburg report that Col. Porter was killed by a shot from Vicksburg.

The Appeal has a dispatch of the 23d from Grenada which gives intelligence from the Memphis Argus of the 18th. Reports were afloat at Cincinnati on the 12th ult. that Morgan had captured the 45th Kentucky (Federal) regiment.

The Partizans had burned the tow boat Hercules and sunk seven coal boats at Hopefield, opposite Memphis.

On the 15th ult., at Cincinnati, there was another Kentucky excitement. Morgan was reported approaching with a large force.

PORT HUDSON, Feb'y 25.—A yankee force of 4000 is marching towards Lorgauss. The advance guard 1000, is at Faussee river, 12 miles from this point. This is deemed an important movement, and doubtless prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, *Feb'y* 27.—Col. *Mill's* Legion, 40th Louisiana, and Col. Hunter, of Lumis' battery, drove the yankees from Point Coupee. The enemy ignominiously retreated at the appearance of our forces. Reported force at Baton Rouge 30,000.

The Situation at Vicksburg.—The latest accounts we have from Vicksburg say that the enemy is gathering a large force below our works, and that there are indications that he designs an early assault upon the defenses of the city. Besides his large naval force in the river, the enemy has a large camp on the bank of the river just opposite Vicksburg, and is supposed to have another opposite Warrenton. A gentleman who is just from Vicksburg, and is well acquainted with the position of the defenses of the city, says that the rumor we had some days ago by telegraph, of the enemy's throwing up mortars to shell the city is without foundation, and that such a project is wholly impracticable.—*Rich. Examiner, 3d.*

Destruction of the Steamer Nashville.—SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—The Nashville, in coming up the Ogeeche last night, grounded on the sand bar above Fort McAllister. Being discovered this morning by the enemy's fleet, an ironclad opened fire across the marsh at the Nashville at seven o'clock, continuing until ten, when an incendiary shell struck the Nashville setting her on fire. She is now a total wreck The fort fired upon the ironclad, hitting her twice. Other gunboats from the fleet shelled the fort doing no damage.

Returned.—The privateer Retribution arrived at a Confederate port on the 22d ult, bringing in a prize vessel. We will doubtless have an interesting account of the cruise.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Florida.—MOBILE, March 2.—The Tribune hears from Capt. Haywood, who took the Florida out of that port, that there were nine blockaders in front of the entrance to the harbor. Two pursued, and by aid of their powerful fresnel lights they signalled the Florida four miles. The chase continued 19 hours. The Florida ran out of view, and on her way destroyed a new Yankee brig on her first voyage, laden with sugar, molasses and rum, the whole valued at $140,000. The speed of the Florida is fifteen miles per hour, and Capt Maffit is greatly pleased with her.

Resignation of Gen. Toombs.—We learn, on undoubted authority, that General Toombs, of Georgia, whose rank, we believe, is that of Brig General, has tendered the resignation of his commission to the President.—*Rich. Examiner.*

A Negro Regiment in Virginia.—RICHMOND, March 1.—We learn from an intelligent gentleman who succeeded in making his escape from Winchester that Gen. Milroy—who is in command of the Federal forces in that department—has actually in service a regularly organized and enrolled regiment of *negroes*, about 600 strong. This, no doubt, suits the natural taste of Milroy, and is but in keeping with the barbarity of the system of warfare which he has been carrying on in the Valley.

Our informant also states that Milroy continues his system of terrorism; not satisfied with stripping the people of their property, he has lately sent his wagons out to scour the country and bring in all negroes that can be found, seizing all the meat and provisions on the farms for their subsistence, and whatever other booty they can carry off. Many of the largest farmers have thus been robbed of their slaves. It is to be greatly deplored that our Government can extend no adequate protection to this unfortunate section of the country, which has not only been scourged by the ravages and devastation of war but whose people have been subjected to every conceivable outrage and atrocity of the enemy.—*Examiner.*